REGISTERED No. 6—18[illegible]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,046.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,9 7 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. H. Hillcoat, as above on SATURDAY, the 9th February 1878.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 31st January 1878, and on TUESDAY, the 5th February for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R.N.R., on SATURDAY, the 9th Feb. 1878, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement Offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. Starratt, on THURSDAY, the 7th February 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S.S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander W. Starratt, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 7th February 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, on TUESDAY, the 12th February 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ADEN, ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSI-BEH, MAJUNGA, AND MOZAMBIQUE, VIA KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,140 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Sharp, as above on THURSDAY, the 7th February 1878 at 8 a.m.

The vessel can carry Passengers and Cargo for Port Natal, Cape Town, &c., for transference to the Union Steam Ship Company's Steamer at Zanzibar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

28th January, 1878.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 15th March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE
S. S. TYRIAN,
BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT, VIA SUEZ CANAL,
SAILING 20TH FEBRUARY.

THE above Steamer has accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers.

Passage Money......Rs. 400.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st January 1878.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND BOMBAY,

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
EUROPA	2,277	424	February	16
ITALIA	2,246	424	March	16
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	„	30
INDIA	2,280	500	April	13

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples	Rs. 400
To Liverpool	„ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878
(s)	DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	11th Feb.
—	BANGALORE	2063	500	E. u. Stead	18th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th do.
—	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	4th Mar.
(s)	MONGOLIA	2833	550	A. Coleman	11th do.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	W. B Andrews	18th do.
(s)	INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	25th do.
—	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	19th Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3 33	500	N. Stewart	1st Mar.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)	Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton	„ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "ANCHOR" LINE

are available at the following rates :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back	Rs. 800
BOMBAY to NAPLES and back from LIVERPOOL	Rs. 7[illegible]

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "HALL" LINE

are available as follows :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back	Rs. 800

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

LIVERPOOL OR LONDON, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.

C. W. Pearson, Commander.

TO SAIL 10TH APRIL, POSITIVELY.

THIS well-known and magnificent Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a saloon built on deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE............ Rs. 500

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 11, 1878.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H P nominal, Captain F. Tregarthen, will sail about the 20th February and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain Brand, on the 6th March,
and by the
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain T. Collin, on the 20th March,
and by the
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

ARECA TOOTH PASTE.

Of surpassing aroma and unequalled in cleansing and preserving properties.

Per pot, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When disolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Billiousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric, Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR HAS CONSENTED TO OPEN THE JOHN CONNON (SCOTTISH) SCHOOL

FANCY BAZAAR

IN THE TOWN HALL

On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, THE 12th INST.

THE BAZAAR WILL BE OPEN ON
TUESDAY......from 4-30 p.m. till 7-30 p.m. &
WEDNESDAY „ 4 p.m. till 10 p.m.

The Articles for sale will include general FANCY WORK, CHILDREN'S TOYS and BOOKS, PAINTINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, BOMBAY POTTERY, PLANTS in POTS, "100 BOMBAY NOTES for GENERAL CIRCULATION," being Reminiscences of Bombay in old and in recent times.

There will be a PICTURE GALLERY, POST OFFICE, REFRESHMENT STALL, &c.

MILITARY BANDS will play on both days.

Several DISTINGUISHED AMATEURS have kindly agreed to SING and to give ORGAN RECITALS on both days. The CHILDREN of the SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE will SING on WEDNESDAY.

Admission to the Bazaar RUPEE ONE, and after 7 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, EIGHT ANNAS. Children with their parents FREE.

COMMITTEE.

H. Conder, Esq., *Chairman.*
H. Maxwell, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

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J. K. Bythell, Esq.
J. M. Campbell, Esq., C. S.
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Colonel Carnegy.
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J. Jardine, Esq. C. S.
Colonel Hailes, R. A.
W. G. Hall, Esq.
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C. Macdonald, Esq.
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G. Manson, Esq.
E. Miller, Esq.
J. B Paterson, Esq.
P. Peterson, Esq.
Sir Frank Souter, C. S. I.
N. Spencer, Esq.
J. L. Symons, Esq.
Colonel White, R. E.

ALLAN ARTHUR,
HONORARY SECRETARY.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS,

CORNER OF CRUICKSHANK & MARKET ROADS.

GREAT REDUCTION TO POPULAR PRICES.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3	0
Stalls	„ 2	0
Parquet	„ 1	0
Pit	Annas	8

Children under 12 years of age HALF PRICE to all parts except the Pit.

Private Boxes will be fitted up to accommodate any number, from four to twenty, on application by note or in person at the Box Office which will be open daily from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. for the sale of Reserved Seats. Single seats in Private Boxes, Rs. 5.

PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENING AT NINE SHARP.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3-30 sharp.

Doors open half an hour before each performance.

GRAND MIDDAY PERFORMANCE, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6TH, 1878.

SIX GOOD REASONS

Why the Bombay Public should visit

WILSON'S GRAND CIRCUS ?

First.—Because it is instructive and pleasing.

Second.—That it is a Brilliant, Artistic, Graceful, and Talented Performance, Equestrian, Acrobatic, Gymnastic, Juggling, Comic,—in fact an amusing Medley of Entertainments.

Third.—That you will see something new under the Sun.

Fourth.—That we are prepared to accommodate comfortably all spectators.

Fifth.—That we have the finest and most perfectly educated horses in the world, English and Arabian thorough-breds, whose various tricks and performances are incomparably more wonderful, and delightfully interesting, than anything of the kind ever before seen.

Sixth.—That at every entertainment given in the Mammoth Pavilion

ALL THE STAR ARTISTS, ALL THE HIGHLY TRAINED AND EDUCATED HORSES, AND THAT COMIC MULE, BARNEY, WILL APPEAR IN A GRAND DOUBLE PROGRAMME.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. EUROPA are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES of Mr. R. de St. QUENTIN in our FIRM CEASES from THIS DAY, and Mr. L. FONTAINE DIT MARQUIS has been APPOINTED instead as our LAWFUL AGENT to SIGN our Firm PER PROCURATION.

DESCHAMPS & Co.

Bombay, 6th February 1878.

TO MERCHANTS, SOLICITORS AND OTHERS REQUIRING COMMODIOUS PREMISES IN THE FORT.

TO BE LET, from 1st March, the SECOND FLOOR of TREACHER and Co.'s (Limited) premises as at present occupied by Messrs. GADDUM and Co.

Apply to the COMPANY'S MANAGER, Head Office, Byculla.

FOY BROTHERS,

CAWNPORE, 69, CANTONMENTS, THE MALL.

ARMY, POLICE, AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND AGENTS.

FOR SALE, a light English-built BAROUCHE in capital order. Also a pair of fast young Arab HORSES, broken to double and single Harness, and for riding by a Lady. Also a set of double Harness. For particulars, apply to Messrs. FORBES & Co., Fort.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, a small consignment of

NIERSTEINER, Still Hock, per dozen qts	Rs. 18 8
SPARKLING HOCK	„ 25
LONDON CLUB SHERRY	„ 25

TERMS—CASH.

A. BLASCHECK & Co.

Bombay, 6th February 1878.

WHITE FRENCH KID GLOVES,

BEST QUALITY.

Rs. 2-8 per pair.

WATSON AND CO.,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PESTONJEE BYRAMJEE COLAH, otherwise known as P. Byramjee, has CONTRACTED and AGREED TO ASSIGN and SELL the LEASEHOLD GROUND with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, hereunder more particularly described. All PERSONS HAVING any CLAIM whatsoever on the said property, by way of mortgage, gift or otherwise, are hereby required TO MAKE the same KNOWN to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being at Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, containing eight hundred and eighty-nine square yards, be the same little, more, or less, and on which stand dwelling houses and out-houses, bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the public road leading from the Town of Bombay to the Lighthouse, on the west by the sea shore, on the north by the property of Cursetjee Dinshawjee Khumbatta, and on the south by the property of Nowrojee Ruttonjee Cooper, which said premises are situate in the registration sub-district of Fort and Colaba, are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 20 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 32, were formerly in the occupation of Mr. Thacker and are now in the occupation of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company.—Dated this 2nd day of Feb. 1878.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Purchaser's Attornies.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 646 of 1875.

DEWRAJ PEERBHOY and CASSUMBHOY PEERBHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, sons and legal representatives of PEERBHOY ASSER, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, deceased ....Plaintiffs,

vs.

HAJEEBHOY GOOLAM HOOSAIN, also of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in Shamjee Hassajee Street, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay............Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, dated 10th day of March 1877, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of the above-named Plaintiffs :—

All the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, Hajeebhoy Goolam Hoosain, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house or chawl of two compartments standing thereon, situate between Chinch Bunder 2nd Row and Chinch Bunder 3rd Row, on the east side of the said Chinch Bunder 2nd Row, in the sub-district of Mandvie, assessed under No. 13, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 612, and containing by admeasurement 152 square yards, be the same little, more, or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Chinch Bunder 3rd Row aforesaid, on or towards the west by the Chinch Bunder 2nd Row aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property of Goolam Hoosain Teja, and on or towards the south by the tomb of shaksha and which said premises have been in the occupation of Laljee Hema, Abdoolla Seewjee and several other tenants.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having RIGHTS in or CHARGES or CLAIMS on the above-named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 20th day of February 1878 lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims, or charges.—Dated this 14th day of January 1878.

G. H. FARRAN.
Acting Commissioner.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.

THE Company import WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the Office, Study, or Boudoir ; and a variety of elegancies for the Drawing-room Table, for Presentation, or for personal use.

The PAPERS and ENVELOPES supplied are from Messrs. DE LA RUE & Co., the well known superiority of whose manufacture of these articles guarantees their quality.

The LEATHER GOODS.—ALBUMS, CARD CASES, DESKS, POCKET-BOOKS, PURSES and WRITING CASES of all kinds—are of the very best (Levant and Turkey) Morocco and real Russia, respectively, and thoroughly well finished for long service in extreme climates.

Stock is imported by FREQUENT OVERLAND CONSIGNMENTS to ensure constant presentation to the Customer of Fresh Goods in the best condition.

THE STOCK COMPRISES:

ACCOUNT BOOKS, plain and locked.
ALBUMS, for Portraits and Landscapes.
BLOTTING CASES, plain and elegant.
BLOTTING PADS, and Paper, and Bouquet Papers.
BRISTOL MOUNTS, of superior quality, in sizes.
CARDS, Playing and Visiting.
CARD CASES, for the above, in variety.
CARD AND LETTER RACKS, and Date Boxes.
DESKS, "Albert," "Travellers," &c.
DIARIES, in various editions.
ESCRITOIRES and Envelopes and Paper Cases.
EYELETS, Presses, Gum Bottles and Erasers.
INKS, by Blackwood, Stephens, and others.
INKSTANDS, Invoice Files and Ivory Tablets.
LETTER SCALES, Cages, and Cases.
MANUSCRIPT BOOKS, and Music Paper.
PAPERS & ENVELOPES, for local or postal correspondence.
PAPER CLIPS, Fasteners, Knives, & Weights.
PENS, Steel and Quill, of every kind.
PEN CLEANERS, Knives, Makers, and Racks.
POCKET-BOOKS, useful and elegant, in variety.
PURSES, Porte-monnaies, in variety.
QUILLS, Made Quill Pens, and Nibs.
SCRAP BOOKS, and Portfolios for Music, Drawing, &c.
SLATES, Ordinary, Book, and Porcelain.
STATIONERY CABINETS of Solid Mahogany, Oak, or Walnut.
STATIONERY CASES of Oak, Japanned Tin, or Walnut.
TOURISTS' WRITING CASES, in Morocco and Russia, fitted.
TRAVELLERS' COMPANION, being Desk and Dressing Case in one
TRAVELLERS' or "Ne Plus Ultra," Writing Case.

BIBLES, CHURCH SERVICES, AND PRAYER BOOKS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE BEST INDIAN TEA OF THE SEASON.

THE CHEAPEST INDIAN TEA OF THE SEASON.
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE.
INDIAN TEA MART,
OPENED BY Mr. M. H. MAJU,
(LATE PARTNER MORTON & Co.)

KANGRA VALLEY TEA from some of the best Plantations.
KANGRA VALLEY TEA of the purest quality.
KANGRA VALLEY TEA of excellent flavour.
KANGRA VALLEY TEA at the lowest rates.

Tea in 1, 2 and 4 lbs. Cannisters.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs.	As.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	12	Five per cent. discount.
Orange Pekoe	1	8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	8	
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1	6	
Souchong, Extra Fine	1	4	
Imperial Family Mixture	1	0	
Fragrant Congou	0	14	

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

H. M. MAJU & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
(LONDON AND BOMBAY),

HAVE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING GOODS :—

Billiard Tables (solid mahogany, full size) complete	from Rs. 1000 to Rs 1,200
The Champion Billiard Table (patented by John Roberts & Co)	„ 1,350
Billiard Lamps with the new patent Silber Burners	„ 120 to „ 200
The Champion Cues (as used by John Roberts, Junior each	„ 15
Billiard Cues, plain, ash	„ 3 to „ 6
Billiard Balls of best African ivory, match size, set of three	„ 30
Pool Balls, do. per set of nine	„ 72
Pyramid balls, do. per set of sixteen	„ 128
Cotton or new Patent Celluloid Balls, per set of three	„ 22
Billiard cloth, complete for Table and Cushions	„ 75 to „ 120
Cue-tips, guaranteed best make	As. 8

Billiard irons, brushes, covers, chalk, marking boards and all Billiard requisites, at lowest prices.

Billiard Tables recovered with new cloth, recushioned with patent India-rubber, removed, and all repairs executed with quick despatch under the supervision of an experienced foreman.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co. have also for sale a splendid assortment of CRICKETING MATERIALS, Comprising Bats, Balls, Stumps, &c.

ARCHERY.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bows, Arrows, Quivers, Arm-guards, &c.

The Billiard Tables, &c., have been made under the special supervision of our Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, JUNIOR (the Champion Billiard-player) and no article leaves our manufactory at London unless examined by him. We are therefore confident that our customers will be perfectly satisfied with the execution of any orders they may entrust us with.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, and 367, STRAND, LONDON.

THORPE & CO.,
MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	Rs. 15 0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	„ 16 0
Leather Cases for do.	„ 3 0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	„ 30 0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	„ 33 0
Leather Case for do.	„ 3 0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp, &c.

ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS.
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JEWELLERY, EN SUITE.

ONE of the most striking features of modern æsthetics is the desire to have "everything to match." The idea is peculiarly the product of civilization, and it is, though artificial, one of the graces of a refined and cultivated taste. The semi-civilized man rarely exhibits a consciousness of its existence, while the savage cannot even conceive it. We see the fancy in the present day developed in our houses, gardens, furniture and clothes; but more particularly in the ornaments of life, and especially in our Jewellery. It has long been usual to wear articles for personal adornment in sets, and, indeed, the practice has ceased to be a caprice of fashion, and has attained the fixedness of a custom.

Our Stock of Full and Half-Suites will be found to be very extensive and comprehensive in its character, ranging in price from costly parures set with gems to pretty and inexpensive sets, all being suitable for presentation. Our aim is to well assort our stock, so as to be in a position to supply every requirement.

SUITES of BRACELET, BROOCH, and EARRINGS, of All Gold, elegant designs, from Rs.	150 to	400
„ Ditto, with Necklet, Gold only, or enamelled and stones from	250 to	800
„ Very handsome and richly jewelled, for dress from	350 to	2,000
SETS of BROOCHES and EARRINGS, All Gold, for daily wear from	50 to	200
„ Enamelled and set with precious stones from	55 to	500
NECKLETS and EARRINGS, with Lockets and Pendants, all Gold, of new designs, from	90 to	280
NECKLETS and EARRINGS, very elegant, for evening wear, studded with gems, from	150 to	600
PENDANTS and EARRINGS, All Gold, in the most fashionable style from	65 to	150
PENDANTS and EARRINGS, enamelled, or set with precious stones, pearls, &c., from	100 to	500

Illustrated Catalogues posted free to Mofussil Constituents.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE GREAT ENGLISH TRAGEDIAN,

MR. B. FAIRCLOUGH,

WILL MAKE HIS THIRD APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY

ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1878,

IN HIS CELEBRATED IMPERSONATION OF

IAGO,

IN SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY OF

OTHELLO,

CONSIDERED BY THE ENGLISH PRESS TO BE THE GREATEST IMPERSONATION OF THIS CHARACTER ON ANY STAGE.

OTHELLO,
THE MOOR OF VENICE.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

IAGO	MR. FAIRCLOUGH.
Brabantio	„ H. Vernon.
Gratiano	„ A. Plumpton.
Cassio	„ M. Comerford.
Othello	„ J. Batson.
Roderigo	„ J Morris.
Duke of Venice	„ S. Phelps.
Montando	„ T. Andow.
Lodovico	„ C. Dillon.
Julio	„ Smythe.
Emilia	„ Mrs. H. Vernon.
DESDEMONA	„ MISS ELCIA MAY.

DURING THE EVENING MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA WILL PERFORM

"Andante and Rondo Capriccioso."............Mendelssohn.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1-8
Pit	„ 1

Doors open at 8.30 ; performance at 9 sharp.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

ESPLANADE THEATRE.

THE NATUCK UTEJUK MUNDLEE.

(Society for the improvement of the Native Drama)

President—Sir MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHAI, C. S. I.
Hon. Secretary—KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI, Esq.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1878.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji's Historical Drama,

FREDOON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (Reserved) .. Rs. 2 | Stalls .... As. 12
„ (Unreserved). „ 1 | Pit .... „ 8

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th instant to 28th instant, both days inclusive.

TO BE LET, a commodious and airy HOUSE in Rampart Row, with a spacious Ground Floor. Rent Rs. 1,000. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, the SECOND and THIRD FLOORS of a HOUSE in Rampart Row, next door to the National Bank, and at present in the occupation of Messrs. George Lockhart & Co. Each Floor will be let separately if required. For Rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the GROUND FLOOR of a HOUSE near the New Law Courts, suitable for Barristers' Chambers. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, Selected from the Best Brewings, are received by TREACHER & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS.

CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other essels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen. . Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

REAL AMERICAN

"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

		Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner	per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
„ „	doz. packs	17 0	19 0
„ „ gilt edged	pack	1 12	2 0
„ „ „	doz. packs	20 0	22 8

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.).
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a STRONG, SECOND-HAND SAFE, measuring about 36" by 24." Apply G. C., care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a good SLATE BILLIARD TABLE, full size, with Kit. Send particulars and price to Z., Office of this paper.

BAZAAR, SCOTTISH SCHOOL, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next. See details in New Advertisement column.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!!—Beauties, cheap, at the CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

NOTICE.—A. ALLAN, Tailor, has REMOVED to No. 5, HUMMUM STREET, premises lately occupied by JAFFER SULLIMAN.

MRS. HARDING, MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, has REMOVED to No. 1, CHURCH LANE, FORT.

FOR SALE, a choice lot of good GOLD and PRECIOUS STONE JEWELS and TRINKETS. Can be seen at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A PONY with CHILD'S SADDLE, Chair, Girths, Bridle, Stable Gear, &c., FOR SALE, CHEAP. Apply to X. Y. Z., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a TONGA and pair of PONIES. Price Rs. 300. A 12 feet JUBBULPORE TENT, with 2 boots, in perfect condition. Price Rs. 300. Apply to E.A.B., care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, CASH, OFFICER'S CRIMSON SILK SASH, worn half a dozen times. Price Rs. 20. A Scarlet Cloth Patrol Jacket, yellow facings, nearly new. Price Rs. 20. Apply to OFFICER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FRESH CHEDDAR CHEESE, just landed. HAM and BACON, &c. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,

FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

NEW and REDUCED RATES of PREMIUM payable during the whole term of life as compared with the published rates of some of the other principal offices transacting Life Assurance business in India.

INDIAN CIVIL RATES.—WITH PROFITS.

Office.	Age 25 Rs.	A.	P.	Age 35 Rs.	A.	P.	Age 45 Rs.	A.	P.
UNIVERSAL	35	0	0	43	0	0	53	0	0
Standard	35	5	4	44	7	4	59	4	0
Indian Life Assurance Co., Limited	34	14	0	44	1	4	59	0	0
London Assurance Corporation	38	14	8	43	5	4	56	3	4

Similar reductions are made on Military and Naval risks.

FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.—The TOLL CONTRACTS of the Khandesh Collectorate will be SOLD by AUCTION at Dhulia on the 1st March 1878.

W. H. PROPERT,
Collector of Khandesh.

Office of the Collector of Khandesh, Camp Bhatkheda, 31st January 1878.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.—IN LIQUIDATION.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 15th Feb. 1878 for the PURCHASE of seven Cardwell's COTTON PRESSES and a large STOCK of MISCELLANEOUS STORES connected with the said Presses. These can be seen at the Company's Press Building at Small Colaba.

SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Liquidator.

Bombay, Jan. 21, 1878.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY LIMITED. (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 26, Shamajee Hassajee Street, on WEDNESDAY the 6th day of February 1878, at 3 p. m., to confirm the Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Thursday, the 17th day of January 1878.

BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE,
SHAPURJEE BYRAMJEE KATRAK,
Liquidators.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that as the CERTIFICATE numbered 206 for one Share number 307 of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, dated Hongkong 23rd February 1874 in the name of CULLIANJEE PITAMBER has been LOST, and the INTEREST of CULLIANJEE PITTAMBER in the Share transferred by the Official Assignee, a NEW CERTIFICATE will be ISSUED to the transferee of the Share on application to

FORBES & Co., Agents,
Union Insurance Society of Canton.

Bombay, January 26, 1878.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,

DRUGGISTS, DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

DRUGS, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical preparations, Patent Medicines, Nursery, Toilet, Smokers' and Household requisites, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Medicated Confectionery and a variety of miscellaneous articles always in stock.

Prescriptions carefully and promptly dispensed at any time during the day or night.

Up-country orders (which should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay) receive immediate attention.

TERMS—MODERATE.

For further particulars apply to

D. FERNANDES AND COMPANY,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY

DEBENTURE LOAN.

THREE LACS of RUPEES are required upon the security of property situated in the North-West Provinces of India valued at NINE LACS OF RUPEES, with a yearly estimated income of ONE LAC.

2. It is proposed to raise the amount by 300 Debentures of 1,000 Rupees each, bearing interest at 10 per cent. per annum.

3. The property will be vested, by a Deed of Trust, in Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., of Calcutta, as Trustees for the Debenture-holders. The Profits will be received by the Firm and the sum of 50,000 Rs yearly deducted. From this sum the interest will be paid upon the 31st of each December, and the balance devoted to paying off such number of the Debentures as it will yearly cover ; those paid being decided by drawing in the usual manner, upon the last day of November in each year, and the numbers drawn, will be paid in full, on the 31st December yearly, thus 20 will be paid off on the 31st December 1878, 22 on the 31st December 1879, and the entire principal and interest be repaid by the 31st December 1887.

4. A statement giving full particulars of the property accompanied by a certificate with reference to the report of the Agent deputed from Calcutta to inspect the same, and a prices of the Titles furnished by Messrs. Sanderson & Co., the Calcutta Solicitors, can be obtained from Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., of Calcutta, who will also receive applications for Debentures.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

No.		per 1,000	per 100.
No. 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34	Rs. 3 8
„ 2	PRINCE	„ 30	„ 3 4
„ 3	TRIUMPH	„ 28	„ 3 0
„ 4	IONE	„ 24	„ 2 8

MILD TURKISH.
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

No.		per 1,000	per 100.
No. 5	SUCCESS	Rs. 24	Rs. 2 8
„ 6	MEDON	„ 20	„ 2 4
„ 7	BIJOUX	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 8	NYDIA	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 9	NYMPH	„ 15	„ 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG.
EXQUISITE FLAVOR AND BOUQUET.

No.		per 1,000	per 100.
No. 10	CONFIANCE	Rs. 20	Rs. 2 4
„ 11	ASSOCIATE	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 12	CONSTANTIA	„ 15	„ 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA.
PLEASANTLY FULL FLAVORED.

No.		per 1,000	per 100.
No. 13	WALKYR	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
„ 14	ZULEIKA	„ 15	„ 1 12

MANUFACTURED DAILY.
ALWAYS FRESH
AND
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

CIGARETTE CASES.

Just received a most elegant assortment of the above.

An early inspection is invited.

CAVITE CIGARS and CHEROOTS.

Prima Prima Qualite.

The most superb consignment of the season.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 5TH FEB. 1878.

THE tenor of yesterday's commercial telegrams from Home is all in favour of a pacific view of the political situation in Europe, and the same interpretation is generally placed here on to-day's advices. The raising of the blockade of the Black Sea is of considerable importance as regards Bombay trade. On Wheat and Seeds it may be expected to exercise a depressing influence, as notwithstanding the consumption of bread-stuffs, which must have taken place to support the Russian troops, there must still be considerable supplies available at the Black Sea ports. On Freights and such articles as Coals the influence, however, will be of an opposite character, as a large amount of steamer tonnage will probably be taken off the Bombay trade, and already we hear from private sources there are charterers of steamers in the market at 42s. 6d. per ton from Odessa to the United Kingdom.

In London yesterday Consols were quoted at 96, an advance of ½, while French Rentes had receded from 109¾ to 109¼. Enfaced Rupee Paper is quoted ¼ higher in Fours and Fours-and-half, which now stand at 82¼, but Fives-and-a-half remain at 89¾. The London General Produce Markets are without change of any kind, and Wheat and Seeds are as last quoted.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday closed steady, and Reuter reports the Liverpool Cotton Market firm, sales 12,000 bales, Mid. Orleans on the spot 1-16d. per lb higher. This is not, however, in accord with private messages, which, so far as we can learn, call the Market at the close very dull. The amount of harm caused by these erroneous despatches of Reuter's is very great, and the complaints to-day have been particularly strong.

The American news is by no means in favour of higher prices. Yesterday's New York telegram still quotes ready Mid. Uplands at 11½ cents per lb., and Futures are not quoted, but the Receipts at the ports, as may be seen from the subjoined figures, continue on a scale which can scarcely fail to depress prices.

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Two days' Receipts. ...	36,000	28,000	20,000
Three days' do.	56,000	55,000	39,000
Total since 1st Sept...	3,162,000	3,196,000	3,103,000

Bar Silver in London is now quoted by Reuter at 54d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 8 11-16d. per rupee, and private messages call the market firm at that. The strength is still said to be owing to purchases on American account, but, as we remarked yesterday, operators can attach their own interpretation to such reports. Hitherto, our experience has shown that the position of the Eastern Exchanges has been the ultimate ruling influence of the market.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day, partly owing to the reports about Silver and in part to the tenor of Calcutta advices has been somewhat firmer, the Banks having shown greater willingness to draw both ready and forward at an advance of 1-16d. per rupee. Their buying rates are, however, unchanged, and sellers of Private Paper seem by no means disposed to do business at higher figures; on the contrary, from the limited amount offering, their views seem to favour a decline. To-morrow's allotments of Council Drafts in London may throw some additional light on the probable course of the market, but at the moment it is very evident that most divergent views are prevalent. Here, as we have said, merchants seem to look for lower rates, while in Calcutta some of the Banks are said to be eager sellers so far forward as the end of the year, and on the face of things it would be difficult to find strong arguments in favour of either side. To-day's quotations are:—

Bank Bills, on demand	..........1s. 8⅞d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	..1s. 9¼d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	......1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	.......1s. 9¼d.	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅜ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very firm, and for the small amounts enquired for higher rates have had to be paid. We quote to-day:—Fours, Rs. 94⅞ to Rs. 95; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 95; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103.

The SHARE MARKET is still quiet, and the transactions reported are insignificant. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. lower. In Land Companies there is no change. Press shares in some cases are firmer, Berars having advanced Rs. 20, Mofussils Rs. 7½, and Scinde Press Rs. 5 per share. Spinning and Weaving Companies are irregular. We notice a decline of Rs. 50 in Albert Mills and Fleming, Rs. 15 in Morarjee Goculdass, and Rs. 10 in Bombay United and Colaba, whilst there is an advance of Rs. 10 in Hindustan, Khandesh, and Manockjee Petit, and Rs. 20 per share in Madras United.

COTTON to-day has again been very dull with next to nothing doing. On the strength of Reuter's telegram sellers are holding for yesterday's prices, which buyers not only decline to pay, but, as a rule, they reduce their offers Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. We quote to-day for this month's delivery:—

Good Hingunghaut	Rs. 209 per candy	F. P.	
Do. Broach	,, 210	,,	,,
Do. Oomra	,, 194	,,	,,
F. G. F. ,,	,, 189	,,	,,
G. F. ,,	,, 185	,,	,,
F. F. ,,	,, 177	,,	,,
Fair ,,	,, 173	,,	,,

SEEDS and WHEAT remain as before—dull and unaltered in value.

In FREIGHTS there is no quotable change to notice. For Liverpool by steamer tonnage has been offering at £1-12-6 without finding many takers, and for February shipment by sail £1-15 is still the current quotation. For late loading, however, both ships and steamers are somewhat more firmly held, the Home news being in favour of better rates.

PIECE GOODS remain very steady, but there is no increase in the amount of business doing, and although sellers continue firm in their demands, especially for favourite makes of Grey Goods, buyers seem inclined to pause before operating unless at their own rates.

COALS have undergone no change of any kind, either on the spot or to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash, Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	6 p. ct	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	8 do.	740
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	697½
National Bank of India	10,000	50	all	6 do.	104
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	875
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s.*	1,125
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	100 p.s.	2,120
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	3,000	100	100	..	80
Bhownuggur M. and F. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,450
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	40 p.s.*	1,000
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	500	all	15 p.s.*	255
Broach Mills	1,800	100	all	10 p.s.*	112½
Colaba S. and W. Co.	9,000	1,000	all	40 p.	65
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p s*	995
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	835
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	865
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,400
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,100
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	955
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	550
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	950
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,210
K. Muncojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p s*	860
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	700
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p s*	1,220
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	41
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25 p.s*	325 xd
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	6 p.s*	1,265
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,205
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	250
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	50 p.s*	900
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	750
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	700
Sursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	355
Oriental	1,000	625	all	15 p.s*	715
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,050
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	575
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	600
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	950
Victoria Mills	559	1,000	all	40 Rs.	700 xd

*Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s	1,150
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	880
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	425
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	650
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	45 p.s	455
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	175
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	70
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,850	all	45 do	475 xd
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	230 xd
East India Press Co.	353	1,000	all	100 do	960
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	8,250	500 do	975
French Press Co.	300	500	all	40 do	325
Imperial Press Co.	1,150		1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	125	400	350	40 do	312½
Prince of W. Press	120		1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	325
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	40 do	450
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,060
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	550

*Per Share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½ p.s	1,775
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mill Co.	600	1,000	all	10 p. s.	600
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee	500	500	300	35 p. s.	275
Malabar Company Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	6
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,920	500	all	11 p. ct	565
Vingorla Patent Slip Co.	5,000	250	all	6 p. ct	62

CASH BALANCES.

MONEY in the Public Treasuries and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of the month of December 1877, with the corresponding figures on the same date in 1876 and 1875:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Govt. of India	Rs. 1,93,84,351	Rs. 1,02,63,155	Rs. 1,89,22,617
Bengal	1,61,64,287	1,00,90,179	1,11,26,910
Assam	35,27,375	28,89,498	29,53,619
British Burmah	29,33,726	28,07,488	25,97,466
N.-W. Provinces	2,22,17,380	1,93,56,477	1,48,81,900
Oudh	66,25,541	51,67,484	39,48,775
Punjab	1,20,15,869	98,54,303	1,09,27,416
Bombay	1,74,37,653	2,04,54,291	1,81,93,104
Central Provinces	31,42,005	31,19,197	18,66,738
Madras	2,18,47,166	1,58,44,668	1,76,89,237
Total	12,51,99,836	9,98,46,648	10,31,25,206

BILLS DRAWN UPON INDIA BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE, 1877-78.

	£	Rs.	Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the Re.
			s. d	
Estimated for the whole year	12,250,000	13,85,00,000	1 9·23	1,60,00,000
In the month of Jan	1,137,410	1,32,45,000	1 8·61	18,70,900
To the end of the month of Jan	7,664,455	8,84,12,939	1 8·80	1,17,68,389

Estimated expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising £7,664,455 at 1s. 9·23d	Rs. 1,00,10,716
Actual expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s the rupee in raising £7,664,455 at 1s. 8·8d	,, 1,17,68,389
Expenditure in excess of estimate	Rs. 17,57,673

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s.s. VESPASIAN, 790 tons, Captain A. Alexander, sailed yesterday for Beypore, in ballast.

THE s.s. EFFICIENT, 1,057 tons Captain D. Cuming, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE MORAY, 1,427 tons, Captain J. Butcher, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE s.s. CYRENE, 709 tons, Captain J. Browne, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and 39 deck passengers.

THE A. H. LLOYD'S Co.'s s.s. ACHILLE, 1,316 tons, Captain F. Forti, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE s.s. GANOS, 1,442 tons, Captain J. Wright, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, January 22, via Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE s.s. CHINSURA, 1,319 tons, Captain J. R. Gavey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Davis, Mr. T. Keinhardt, Mrs. Tomlinson, Mr. W. F. Courtliffe, Mr. V. G. Godenho, Dr. and Mrs. Peters, Mr. Vamun Appajee, a sergeant and wife and 48 deck passengers.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. EUROPA, 1,737 tons, Captain J. Harris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, Jan. 2, via Liverpool, Gibraltar, and the Suez Canal, with the following passengers:—Mr. J. M. Dias, Captain Watchman, Mr. J. B. Cairns, Mr. A. Kensington, Lieut. and Mrs. Park, Mr. and Mrs. J. Chrystal, Captain Cowan, Lieut Col. J. W. Hoggan, Captain W V Ellis, and Mr. H Spencer. She brought the following cargo:—889 packages piece goods, 120 bales twist, 14 casks beer, 30 bundles shovels, 11 cases butter, 290 iron plates, 10 bales canvas, 149 packages wine and spirit, 121 kegs nails, 40 cases brass, 20 kegs shots, 325 boxes soap, 10 packages ham, 2270 packages spelter, 50 cases copper, 3947 bars and 1,100 bundles iron, 65 bundles wire, and many packages merchandise.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. GEELONG, 1,125 tons, Captain C F Caser, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from China, &c, brought the following cargo:—From Shanghai.—1,503 chests tea, and 97 packages silk. From Foochow.—133 chests tea. From Hongkong.—491 chests tea, 18 packages chinaware, 3 cases cheroots, 26 cases glass beads, 3 packages screen, 39 packages vermillion, 50 cases cassia, 11 cases brass sheets, 7 bundles matting, 10 packages copper cash, 380 packages sugarcandy 600 packages allum, 36 packages chinaroot, 2 cases cigars, 41 cases sundries, 30 cases fans, 342 cases preserves, 174 cases camphor, 136 cases glass bangles, 261 cases umbrellas, 2,250 bags sugar, 21 cases firecrackers, 3 cases white copper, 1 case picture glass 195 packages silk, 53 cases silk piecegoods, 1 case cotton piece goods, 4 boxes gold leaves, 1 box specie, 1 box silver ware, and box gold coins. From Singapore.—127 packages benzoin, 122 bags nutmegs, 1,450 bundles rattans, 6 cases cigars, 44 packages ivory, 5 bags tapioca, 5 cases aniseed, 2 packages medicine, 79 bags sago, 5 cases mace, 37 slabs tin, 50 packages specie, 10 packages chinaroots, 3 packages piece goods, 3 cases preserves, 21 packages silk, 2 cases fruits, 1 box specie, and 1 box jewellery. From Penang.—200 slabs tin.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE s.s. KHIVA, 1,506 tons, Captain Geo. Lee, sailed yesterday for China, &c, with 1,505 chests opium, 770 bales cotton, 1,059 bales twist, and general cargo.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
5	Europa (s)	Harris	Glasgow, Jan 2.
	Chinsura (s)	Gavey	Calcutta, Jan 11.
	Ganos (s)	Wright	Calcutta, Jan 22.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
5	Khiva (s)	Lee	China.
	Vergoria (s)	Dougherty	K Coast & Kurrachee.
	Œnone	Gage	Madras.
	Achille (s)	Forti	Trieste, &c.
	Cyrene (s)	Brown	Coast and Calcutta.
	Vespasian (s)	Alexander	Beypore.
	Efficient (s)	Cumming	Rangoon.
	Moray (s)	Butcher	Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Rossend Castle, to Rangoon.
Steamer Europa, to Liverpool.
Ship Winged Hunter, to Liverpool.
Barque Nemphur, to Mauritius.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
2	Maria Teresa (s)	....	False Point.
	Castello (s)	....	London.
	Chanda (s)	....	Calcutta.
3	Oriental (s)	....	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
1	Paladin (s)	....	Calcutta.
2	Acacia	....	Akyab.
3	Webster	....	Chittagong.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona s—300 bundles and 12 cases iron sheets, 1,918 bars iron, and 50 plates iron, Pei tools Shaik Adum and Co.
Shildon s—1 cask black paint, Esmaljee Ebramjee.

FROM LONDON.

City of Poona s—25 cases sherry, Sterling, Bolds and Co.
Stelvio s—477 cases claret, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—20 bags china clay, H Pestonjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Union s—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Poonah s—182 cwts coir yarn, Morarjee Natha; 30 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers 10 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 62 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co; 50 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 325 cwts linseed, 31 cwts mustardseed, and 18 cwts ajmaseed, H Narotumdass; 65 bales wool, Jaitha Purshotum

Thessaly s—300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 42 bales cotton, Cooverjee Lilladhur; 120 cwts coir yarn, Treecomdass Lowjee; 215 bales hemp, Hajee Adum Esmail and Co; 10 bales cotton, Heerjee Jeena; 25 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Galatea s—500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR LONDON

Deccan s—61 cwts olibanum Hajee Essa; 6¾ cwts dry ginger, Morarjee Natha; 5 bales hides, 5 bales hides, 8 N G Hoosein; 5 bales hides, Nursee bhoy Gungjee; 178 cwts myrabollams, Chandmull Allana; 52 packages dry ginger and 84 bags coffee, P and O Co; 30 cwts coffee, 8 A N Mahamed and Co; 18 cases olibanum, Chutturbhooj Assoo.

FOR HAVRE.

Whiteburn s—500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Rozeo s—500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Beaconsfield s—59 bales skins, Ewart, Latham and Co; 192 bags coffee Schluck Brothers; 610½ cwts teel seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Thessaly s—50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Achille s—150 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Achille s—50 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Rajpootana s—57 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—1 box real pearls, Esoobally Essabhoy; 50½ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 37 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 15 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 70 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 40 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmeenaron; 10 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 15 chests opium, Goolabroy Hurdyal; 24 chests opium, Tata and Co; 18 chests opium, Khetseedass Jokiram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s—5 chests opium, Veeneechund Joitadass; 18½ chests opium, Tarachund Gunshamdass; 15 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 42 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 8½ chests opium, Goolraz Shang-nee; 19 chests opium, Mugonlal Purbhoodass; 9 chests opium, Goolabroy Hurdyal; 29 chests opium, Tarachund Seetaram; 17 chests opium, Gunoshall Jowhareemull; 128 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 4.

Melliss, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Hughes, Sub Lieut, 20th Bombay N I, on duty, from Baroda.

FEBRUARY, 5.

Hoggan, Lieut Col, 25th Bengal N I, from furlough, from England.
Ellis, Capt, 25th Bengal N I, from furlough, from England.
Welchman, Capt, 7th Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Park, sub Lieut, 1-18th Regt. from leave, from England.
Pogson, Col, on leave, from Poona.
Lindoe, Capt, 81st Regt, on leave, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY

Yorke, Lieut, R E, on duty, to Roorkee.

FEBRUARY 4.

Curtin, Capt, R A, to join, to Agra.
Beattie, Surg Major, on duty, to Mhow.
Gray, ditto ditto ditto Kamptee.
Fagan, Capt, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Middleton, Surg Major, on duty, to Allahabad.
Campbell, Major, R E, on furlough, to—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 2.)

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr H T Prinsep, Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

The services of Mr J D Sandford, M A, C S, Barrister-at-law, Judicial Commissioner of British Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G R Flamie, Civil and Sessions Judge of the Peshawur Division, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, during the absence on furlough of Mr C R Lindsay, or until further orders.

The services of Mr A Forbes, C S Assistant Commissioner in Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr C J F S Forbes, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, and the departure on furlough of Mr H Buckle, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, and officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, the following alterations are made in the British Burma Commission:—Mr C J F S Forbes, Assistant Commissioner 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade. Mr A Hough, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.

The services of Deputy Surgeon-General J Irving, M D, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The Rev J M Thomson, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, has obtained two years' furlough to Europe.

Mr A Stewart, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Punjab and at present attached temporarily to the Forest Survey Branch, is transferred to Berar.

With reference to Notification, dated the 11th instant, the services of Major-General H E L Thuillier, C S I, R A, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr J O N James, Assistant Surveyor General, is granted furlough for two years.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel (Major-General) C Douglas, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance from the 3rd October 1877, vice Lieut-General G Twemlow, deceased.

The undermentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance:—Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Cockburn Hood.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps:—Lieut R F Gartside Tipping, 51st Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Bengal Cavalry.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain from the dates specified:—Lieuts A J Orme-Scott-R C Graves, Bengal Staff Corps; J M D Lewes Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned Officer of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet: Lieut-Col R K Macquoid, Madras Staff Corps.

The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary signed leave:—

Lieut-Col W S Trevor, V.C., Royal Engineers, Officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, P W Department, private affairs, for one year and eight months.

Major H W Webster, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 30th (Punjab) N I, private affairs, for one year.

Major — Murray, Bengal Staff Corps, Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Oudh, private affairs, for eight months.

Captain J L Ferris, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 7th Bengal Cavalry, private affairs for two years.

Captain T F Hobday, Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, private affairs, for two years.

Lieut A R Porter, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 28th (Punjab) Regt N I, private affairs, for eighteen months.

Captain C H Stoddart, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 5th Native (Light) Infantry, is granted furlough to Australia and Europe on private affairs for two years.

Conductor P J O'Leary, attached to the Office of the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £75 per annum.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain H J Nuthall, S C, Temporary Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Port Blair, is permanently promoted to that grade.

The following Officers employed on Famine Relief Works in Madras, are re-transferred to the provinces specified:—To N W Provinces, Irrigation Branch, Mr J Clowsley. Overseer; to Central India, Mr W A Smith. Executive Engineer.

Corporal J Munro, R E, is appointed to the P W Department, as Overseer, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

Mr T Lawson, Temporary Overseer, Western System of State Railways, is permanently appointed to the P W Department in that grade.

Mr G W K Martin, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Port Blair, is permanently promoted to the 1st Grade.

Mr R B Claudius, Overseer, is re-transferred from Madras Famine Works to Bengal Irrigation Branch.

Mr W Nethersole, Superintending Engineer, Punjab Northern Railway, has been permitted to resign his appointment.

The following reversions are made in the Military Works Branch from the date specified, consequent on the return from furlough of Captain S W Jenner, R E, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, and Lieutenant G Hildebrand, R E, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade:—

Lieut F T N Spratt, R E, to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade permanent. Mr A J P Jones, to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, permanent. Mr S LeLievre, to Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary. Mr J E Hilton, to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary. Mr F H Ashhurst, to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent. Mr F J Bailey, to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade permanent.

Mr C J Shaw, Executive Engineer, is retransferred from the N W Provinces and Oudh to the Western System of State Railways.

The services of Lieut-Col J Browne, R E, Temporary Superintending Engineer (local rank), under the orders of the Agent to the Governor General, Biluchistan in the P W Department, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Foreign Department.

M J Lenehan, Accountant, Military Works Branch, is transferred to the Rajpootana State Railway.

Mr J Brabson is appointed to the P W Department as an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation.

The services of Major G E L S Sanford, R E, Executive Engineer, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Messrs T H Wright and H S Talbot, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, are temporarily transferred from the Western System of State Railways to the N W Provinces and Oudh Provincial Establishment.

Mr R G Macdonald, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, is posted to the Office of the Accountant General, P W Department, as Assistant Accountant General.

PENSIONS FOR THE NATIVE ARMY.

The Right Hon the Governor General in Council has much gratification in announcing that, upon the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to sanction the following measures with a view to placing the pension rules of the Native Armies of India upon an improved footing viz:—

I By the grant of the superior rate of pension, heretofore given after 40 years' service, on the completion of a period of 32 years' service.

II By the grant of higher rates of pension, both ordinary and superior, to native Commissioned officers as noted below:—

	Ordinary.	Superior.
	Rs.	Rs.
Subadar-Major Ressaldar-Major Ressaidar Woordie Major and Ressaldar	30	50
Jemadar	15	25

The improved pensions, both ordinary and superior, will be subject to the same conditions as have hitherto governed the grant of pensions. The pensions of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers, and the gratuities for men under fifteen years service, will be granted at the same rates and on the same conditions as heretofore. This Order is applicable to the regular Native Troops of all three Presidencies, but not to local corps or corps under special pension regulations, and will take effect from the 1st April 1878.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Feb. 2)

W F W Wells, Assistant Commissioner, Lucknow, furlough to Europe on medical certificate for nine months

The Hon'ble R Spankie, uisne Judge, High Court of Judicature for the N-W Provinces, privilege leave for three months.

Mr H J Sparks, Secretary to Government, N-W Provinces and Oudh, furlough to Europe for 18 months.

Mr J E Gill, C S, is posted to the Basti district.

Mr E Stack, First Assistant Secretary to Government, to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector, and to be posted to the Bareilly district.

Mr C J Connell, Officiating Assistant Settlement Officer, Fyzabad, to be First Assistant Secretary to Government.

Surgeon-Major C Prentis, Civil Surgeon, 2nd class, to Gorakhpur.

Surgeon-Major J E Moffatt to officiate as Civil Surgeon, 2nd class, at Naini Tal, in addition to his own duties.

Mr E B Alexander, Assistant Settlement Officer, 2nd grade, to be Assistant 1st grade

Mr R E Kaywett, District Superintendent of Police, from Allahabad to Jhansi.

Mr S A Campbell, District Superintendent of Police, from Jhansi to Allahabad.

Surgeon A Wood, Civil Surgeon, 2nd class, from Gorakhpur to Partabgarh.

Mr A R Southerland Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Bareilly district, Rohilkhund Provincial Division, to the Drainage Works Division.

Lieut G M Bliss, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Bijnor district, to the Agra Provincial Division, as Assistant to the Executive Engineer.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

It is notified that as on and after the 1st October, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—

Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland .... As. 5

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

No after-packet will be made up at the General Post Office and the times for posting are given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office is established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	At General Post Office. Registered Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S.E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Beroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattywar, and Kutch	7-30 P.M.	4 P.M.	5-30 P.M.	...
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	10 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona	5-30 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	...
For Uran and Panwel	5-30 A.M.	Do.	Do.	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ....10th, 6h. 8·1m. P.M.
Full Moon ....17th, 4h. 7·9m. P.M.
Last Quarter ....24th, 4h. 3·6m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Feb.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 6	....	6 35	5 54	1 25 m 1 41 a	7 40 m 7 38 a
Th. 7	English Mail expected.	6 34	5 55	1 51 m 2 14 a	8 8 m 8 10 a
Fr. 8	......	6 34	5 55	2 19 m 2 25 a	8 41 m 6 46 a
Sat. 9	......	6 33	5 56	2 43 m 3 42 a	9 14 m 9 25 a
Sun. 10	5th Sunday after Epiphany.	6 33	5 56	3 8 m 4 4 a	9 57 m 10 16 a
Mon. 11	......	6 32	5 57	3 41 m 6 12 a	10 52 m 11 36 a
Tues. 12	......	6 31	5 58	4 50 m 7 40 a	0 6 a ......

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

MEMBERS requiring TICKETS for the BALL to be held on the 8th February are requested to apply as soon as possible to the Honorary Secretaries or to the Colour Serjeants of Companies. The Dress to be worn will be for Officers—MESS JACKETS or FULL DRESS; for other Members—RED SERGE, WITHOUT BELTS.
DANCING to commence at 9 p. m.

T. J. DUNNE, } Honorary
W. M. TENNENT, } Secretaries

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

RAMSDEN—February 3rd, at Khundwah, the wife of Mr. John Ramsden, C. E., of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1878.

IT is remarkable that one of the best dinners of the year in Bengal is given by the Trades' Association of Calcutta. This is a dinner at which the most eminent men on the other side of India attend, and the speakers at it frequently forsake the barren and beaten paths of compliment and attempt to say something of real political value. In fact, the Calcutta Trades' Association has become a representative institution of considerable value, because it is the means of bringing the governing classes and the trading community together and thus enabling them to exchange views on the principal questions of the day. An attempt has been made to start a similar institution in Bombay, but it is to be regretted that hitherto our local trade community have not been able to make their Association much more than a name. There are, however, active elements in it, and it is probable that in the course of a few years the Bombay Trades' Association will take up a position next to the Chamber of Commerce, where it will be regarded by Government as the legitimate exponent of the opinions of a certain portion of the community. When we have regard to the quality of the speakers and the speeches at the Calcutta Trades' Association dinner on Tuesday week, there is no difficulty in hoping that the day is not very far distant when Bombay will be able to boast of a social and political gathering equally successful.

At the Calcutta dinner, some topics were touched upon which at the present moment are exercising no inconsiderable influence on the mind of the non-official community of India. They were touched lightly, it is true, but nevertheless the fact that they were touched at all is an indication that ere long an effort will be made by the general public to secure better representation in the management of affairs in this country. The non-official community is now numerous enough and intelligent enough to make it advisable that it should be consulted in the preparation of the laws that govern taxation. We do not mean consulted in the sense of its views being asked for by the Viceroy and his colleagues as a mere matter of politeness, but we mean a genuine consultation which will have some effect in influencing our legislation. The time when the pedantic and farcical system of our local Legislative Councils must be abolished is approaching. The people of England have only to be made acquainted with the fact that, much as the Government of India is praised for its liberality and magnanimity, it is really one of the most tyrannous in the world. It consists entirely of a coterie of officials, who have taken care that there shall be no obstacle in the way of whatever they desire being carried out. The non-official community is practically entirely unrepresented. It is the official community that makes our laws, and it is the same community that sees them carried out. It is idle to point to Legislative Councils such as we possess in Bombay and say that in these surely the non-official community is represented. There is a farce of non-official representation, and that is all. The official majorities in these assemblies are omnipotent, and what the Viceroy's Council chooses to will the construction of the subordinate Councils in the various Presidencies makes it an easy matter to have carried out. Representation to have any value must be effectual, or capable of having effect. At present the non-official community has neither effectual representation nor any representation that is capable of being effectual. The non official legislators may speak, and vote; but beyond that they are powerless, their arguments and their influence being alike swamped by official majorities who speak, vote, and legislate to order, and who would as soon think of doing anything else as they would think of throwing up their appointments. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in his speech to the Calcutta tradesmen, repeatedly acknowledged the importance of the non-official community. The interests of traders and of the Government of India are in his opinion identical. "Trade is really the most "effective head of a department Government has "to rely upon. It is the mainstay of the "Revenue Department; it is our best agent in the "Police Department, for nothing keeps people so "quiet, orderly, and contented as a brisk and pro-"fitable trade; it is also a great agent in the Poli-"tical Department." Then he went on to say that when Government has to deal with Frontier tribes who are not amenable to control, its first attempt has always been to bring them under the civilising influence of trade, and that he himself had more than once subsidised traders to open businesses in the immediate neighbourhood of wild tribes. This hearty recognition of the value of trade from an official of Mr. Eden's standing is valuable testimony to the truth of a fact which officials as a rule persistently try to ignore. It requires very slight observation on the part of an outsider to enable him to decide that the non-official community of India has now become large and powerful, and the wonder with such a person would be why a Government founded upon English principles renders that community incapable of having effective political power. Mr. Eden complained that in some respects the non-official community did not take sufficient interest in public affairs; but might we ask him whose fault this is? He must know that it is unnatural to expect any man, especially one of business habits who is accustomed to work for an end, to take an interest in public affairs if he knows perfectly well that his efforts will be nugatory because of an official majority who will vote only one way according as the leader in it chooses to dictate. If he as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal felt that whatever he proposed the Government of India would overrule, he would soon have his public spirit quenched in indifference. This is precisely the case with the non-official community. They know that they may speak, vote, or write as much as they please upon public topics, but that all their efforts can have no legitimate influence on the practical result. Mr. Hope's speech was in some respects more remarkable than Mr. Eden's. He pointed out that it was the interest of Government to benefit trade as much as possible, and that Government had really done a great deal for the benefit of the non-official community by facilitating communications with the Customs Department and modifying obnoxious tariffs. He concluded his speech by recommending the Committee of the Trades' Association to speak out freely and at once whenever they wanted anything, and by hinting that if certain representations by the non-official community were not paid attention to it was because they had been made imperfectly and at the last moment. We give credit to Mr. Hope for his professed willingness to respect the *vox populi*. But such protestations on complimentary occasions cannot be considered complete. For one thing, the non-official community ought not to be perpetually supplicating Government officials to do certain things which should have been done before legislation was attempted. And for another, if the general community were fairly represented in legislative assemblies, all sides of public questions would be properly discussed and voted upon, and there would be no occasion for petitions, which exaggerate the importance of officials and unduly debase those who do not happen to be officials.

We daresay we shall be considered mad by many respectable gentlemen who have walked circumspectly for years in the ways of Government, if we assert that the time has now come when the non-official community should make a stand for their rights. As the experiment of introducing the franchise in England was first tried in the large towns, the same experiment ought to be made in the great cities of India. The public opinion of India ought to have fair and effectual representation. Official domination ought now to be modified. The intelligence of India is not concentrated in official circles, and we claim the franchise for the representation of the intelligence of all India. The success which has attended the working of the Municipality of Bombay ought to be a guarantee that an Indian Parliament would work well. We do not propose that there shall be popular representation in the form with which we are familiar in England; but the franchise should at first be extended only to Municipalities and important public Associations like the Chambers of Commerce. Let such a Parliament, which would be fairly representative of all the intelligent classes, meet in Calcutta, Allahabad, or Poona, and there would be no further necessity for officials telling the non-official community that if there is bad legislation it is its own fault because it did not speak soon enough. If Lord Lytton will use his influence to establish such a Parliament, he will make a reputation worth the creation of many Orders of the Indian Empire. The idea we have revealed may be easily elaborated by supplementary details; but whatever modifications or amplifications it may undergo, the grand truth ought not to be overlooked that the time has come when the intelligence of the great non-official community of India ought to have its just influence in shaping the legislation of the country. The days of obedient official majorities in Legislative Councils cannot last for ever. Already, we believe, they are numbered.

BOMBAY RACES.

THE time of our annual race meeting is very near now, and perhaps some little inkling of what kind of sport we shall have an opportunity of witnessing may not be unacceptable. There has been some opposition to the new Course, but my impression is that when the meeting is over it will be pronounced the pleasantest and most successful one for many years in Bombay. Anyone now will be able to obtain standing room for his carriage with a good view of the Course, though he may not belong to the select coterie of the Byculla Club; and no doubt the banishment of the cliqueism which has existed hitherto to a pronounced degree in connection with racing in Bombay will be attended with very beneficial results to the prospects of sport in this Presidency. Now for the races that are to be run at the first meeting on the new Course. For the Galloway Plate, there are three likely starters—Kamil, Regent and Grey Jacket, and the best "tip" obtainable at present is that the first-named is likely to win. The Forbes Stakes, I am sorry to say, will result in a walk over for Timbertop. The Bombay Derby will bring out a good field with Disraeli (the famous winner of the Hussar Cup at Mhow), Surfersz, Khyser, Ivanhoe, Young Dilawar, Hobart, Shah Rookh, and Rufus. According to the market now, the race should lie between the first three; but Ivanhoe should not be left out of the calculation, as he is likely to run pretty close up. The Aga's Purse lies between the same stables that are in possession of the Derby. In the Byculla Cup, for which Clemence, Merrylege, Prince and Nonpareil are entered, Clemence is first favourite, with Merrylegs and Nonpareil running a dead-heat for second place in the estimation of the cognoscenti. The Second Dealers' Plate will probably bring ten horses into the field—Warrior, No Doubt, Wildfire, Malta, Showiman, Grandar, Little John, Suleiman Pasha, Oasis, and Froly,—of which the most likely ones are Showiman, Suleiman Pasha, and No Doubt.

SILVIO.

FRENCH BILLIARDS IN BOMBAY.

A FEW days ago we gave our exposition with regard to French billiards, and we think the conclusion we came to was the remarkably safe one, that whether English billiards is better than French or French better than English is all a matter of opinion. M. Carme has, however, shown that the French game can be made the most charming in the world—a remark we make quite apart from the pyrotechnical displays with which he generally brings an evening's entertainment to a close. He is as magnificent in making marvellous cannons as Shakspeare's Dauphin was in riding. He will cannon round your hat, or make cannons through balloons from one table to another; he will screw back on to the object ball lying under the cushion the whole length of the table; or he will make the ball he strikes run along the cushion in a comical wavy line until it cannons against the other ball lying quietly in the corner; or he will even knock a ball out of the bowl of a pipe that is smoked by a native marker whose portrait in that particular attitude would make an excellent signboard for purveyors of the "finest niggerhead." But after all these are only the pyrotechnics of billiards. They are pretty to look at, and they make you say "O my!" several times with great unction, but they are never used in the course of a regular game. They are like Sunday hats, only put on once a week for no practical purpose except to astonish beholders. We daresay, if M. Carme gave his mind to it, he could ride on three barebacked horses at full gallop and at the same time make cannons on as many tables, or send one ball in the drawing room to look for another in the kitchen; or make a cannon into Mr. Lynn's balloon at the awful moment when it has leaped a few thousand feet from the earth; we are not sure that he would not, in the event of Mr. Lynn making another arrangement with the ferocious crocodiles near Calcutta to meet him when his balloon approaches the earth, undertake to place a ball on every crocodile's nose and make a succession of marvellous cannons from the tip of one snout to another. (Would not the *massé* stroke be peculiarly effective under these circumstances? Balancing themselves on the tips of their tails, would not the crocodiles enjoy it?) But, as we have said, all these feats are the mere pyrotechnics of billiards, and have little or nothing to do with the legitimate game. The billiard player who habitually resorted to them when easy shots were to be had for the making would probably be considered a fool by his critics, or at all events as "own brother" to the gentleman who never performed the simple operation of swallowing a cherry without thinking it necessary to vault over a six-foot counter. M. Carme in his serious moments never resorts to them. He plays a steady, plodding kind of game, and seeing him making foolish-looking little cannon after cannon, one would just as soon think of associating Balaam's ass with the production of a conundrum as imagine that the quiet little Frenchman could at times lash himself into a fury which would be sufficient to cause him to make awful cannons into a hat or on to different tables off ever so many cushions. It might also be true that if you possessed a billiard table in one street and M. Carme one in another, it would at times be inconvenient if the professor, just at the moment you were going to do your favourite stroke for the admiration of your domestic circle, took it into his head and cue simultaneously to play on his table and send his ball down several lanes, around a few Circles, up several flights of stairs, and eventually make a cannon on your table and on the precise ball which you were pushing your cue up and down at in a most threatening manner. But, as we have said, M Carme in his serious moments attempts none of these extraordinary shots. He knows that there is a simple game at billiards, that the simple game must always be the easiest, and that with moderate skill a player can always make this simple game for himself. It is precisely at this point that we desire our moral to come in. Here it is, "Never play hard." When you do so, you lose control of the balls. When struck at the rate of sixty miles an hour, they cease to be responsible for your actions, and as for knowing where they will eventually stop the man who could fix their places with certainty would be even more entitled to admiration for his wisdom than the gentleman who knows his own child. M. Carme always plays softly. If he brings the balls together time after time it is because he plays softly. When the balls have separated too far to permit him to cannon gently on them, he drives one ball round the table, cannons with the other, and brings them back into position, where he can make cannon after cannon again. Those who saw M. Carme play with Mr. Marcks on Monday evening will agree with us. He never played hard. Even his screw-backs were done with accuracy and admirable adjustment of strength. The result was that he always maintained control over the balls. We talked with the Professor on the subject, and he expressed his opinion with the utmost frankness. "Most of the amateurs like to make the cannong by the *tour de force*. Sometimes they make success, but generally not. Now if the amateur would always look for easy shots, and learn to make these easy shots with the accuracy of the mathematique, he could make large breaks of cannongs with so much facility as I do. The amateur he always imagine the great difficulty where is no difficulty whatever. When the balls are close together, he will play all right because he has confidence, but if the balls are separate, although they are at the same angle as they were when close together, then he play hard, try the *tour de magnifique*, and so no score." Of course M. Carme is right. His belief, notwithstanding all his brilliant strokes, is that nothing succeeds like softness and common sense manipulation, and the beautiful way in which he practises his belief would be the admiration of any devotee of religion.

We believe that M. Carme has arranged with M. Bonnevialle, the enterprising proprietor of Temple Bar, to remain here for six months, and as he loves the game for its own sake, he is too good-natured to lose any opportunity of teaching and exemplifying the doctrine that the man who desires to play billiards well must play gently and accurately, and be a thorough master of "screw," the "screw" shot in the hands of an expert being always a safe passport to leaving the balls in position.

AMENDMENT OF THE MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT.

THE following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1878:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices, was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers accompanying.

We have added sections 3, 4 and 5 to the Bill as introduced.

Section 3 has been added to supply an accidental omission in the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, recently brought to notice by the Board of Trade, and owing to which a question has been raised as to whether, in certain cases, the certificate of a master, mate, or engineer could be cancelled or suspended on proof of a wrongful act or default by him causing the loss or abandonment of, or serious damage to, a ship, or loss of life.

Section 4 has been added with a view to supplying a power (the want of which has recently been felt) to direct enquiry into casualties to foreign vessels occurring on the coasts of British India, and section 5 has been added at the suggestion of certain members of the mercantile community in Bombay, to compel persons recovering bales of goods, ships' stores and other property, which may have fallen overboard or otherwise got adrift in a port, to deliver up such property to the Conservator, and to regulate the right to salvage, about which it is said disputes sometimes occur.

We recommend that the Bill as now amended be passed.

WHITLEY STOKES.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
F. R. COCKERELL.

DESPATCH FROM LORD SALISBURY.

India Office, London, 27th December 1877.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India.

THE despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 30th October, 1877, giving a further account of the condition and prospects of the provinces in India which have suffered from or have been threatened by famine, has been considered by me in Council.

2 The statements submitted in the despatch are generally favourable. In Madras the north-east monsoon has broken in all the districts except Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot, Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavery. The early crops have greatly revived, and a yield to the extent of more than half a full harvest is expected. The winter crops are in good condition, and cultivation and sowings for the spring crops are making satisfactory progress. Prices have fallen, and the numbers gratuitously fed and employed on relief works have decreased during the month of October, from 2,231,980 to 1,544,399, a fall of 30 per cent. Efficiency and economy have been secured by the shortening of the chain of administration, and the arrangements made by Your Lordship, in consultation with the Governor of Madras at the end of August, have been attended with success.

3. In Bombay a sufficiency of rain has fallen, but in Sholapore, Sattara, Kuladgi, Belgaum and Dharwar more than a sufficiency, which has caused some damage to the autumn and winter crops. At the date of the despatch improvement had been manifested in Sattara and Sholapore, and the general prospects of the crops continued to be good. Prices had fallen, and the numbers on relief works and on gratuitous relief had decreased in October from 382,742 to 198,924, a decrease of 48 per cent.

4. In Mysore moderate rain had fallen; the condition of the winter crops was good and the prospects of the spring crops favourable. Prices had fallen and the markets were sufficiently supplied. The Famine Code, drawn up by Mr. C. A. Elliot, is a compendium of instructions which will be of permanent value.

5 The statement of the mortality in and around Bangalore is a very melancholy record, but it is satisfactory to notice that the improvement in the season and the changes in the relief system had led to a large diminution in the number of deaths during the past month. The numbers gratuitously fed had fallen from 208,683 to 72,838, while the constant drafting from this class to that on the relief works had increased the latter from 53,745 in the middle of September, to 78,478 on the 20th of October.

6. In Hyderabad the crops were in good condition, prices cheaper, and the relief operations closed.

7. In the Central Provinces there had been some loss of rice crop in Saugor, Dumah and Sumbulpore on account of the deficient supply of rain in September. In the other districts the prospects of winter crops were good, and the preparations for the spring crops were in satisfactory progress.

8. In Rajpootana and the Central Indian States the general situation was greatly improved by the rainfall in the middle of October. But there were parts, principally in Marwar, in which the autumn crops had not been saved and where spring crops never grow; for the relief of emigrants from these parts into Ajmere, railway work had been provided. Similar relief employment had been arranged for immigrants into the Western States of Central India. I note with pleasure that His Highness the Maharajah Scindiah had opened relief houses on the Indore road as far as Seepree.

9. In the North-West Provinces, the Punjab and Oude, preparations for the spring crops were in active progress and prices had fallen. In the Punjab no necessity for special relief works had been suggested, and in the North-West Provinces all schemes for extensive works had been abandoned. In Bengal, Assam and British Burmah the crop prospects were very favourable.

10. I am glad to understand that, in the opinion of Doctors Lewis and Cunningham, the fevers prevalent in Bombay in 1876 were of the ordinary "intermittent" and "continued" types, and were not "famine" fevers, and that during the same period in Madras, fever, far from being exceptionally severe, was decidedly in abeyance.

11. I approve, in conclusion, of the resolution of Your Excellency in Council to have a partial counting of the people in the distressed districts of Madras as soon as the famine is over, in order approximately to ascertain what the loss of the population may have been.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

IN supersession of G. G. O. of the 1st December 1876, and in conformity with clause 63, War Office Auxiliary Reserve Forces Circular of the 1st July 1877, appointments to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in the Volunteer Corps in India will cease from this date.

2. Subaltern Officers appointed on or after this date will be granted the rank of Second-Lieutenant, and will, on appointment, receive probationary commissions. They will hold the rank of Second-Lieutenant for two years, unless promoted in the meantime to the rank of Lieutenant after passing the prescribed examination. If not promoted in ordinary succession they will, at the expiration of this period, provided they have passed the prescribed examination and are recommended by the commanding officers of their respective corps, be promoted to Lieutenancies, and their commissions as such will in all cases bear the date of their first appointment to the corps.

3. Officers serving in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant on this date may be recommended for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant as soon as they shall have passed the prescribed examination. They will take precedence of all Second-Lieutenants. Officers of both ranks will wear a star as the badge of rank on the collar of the uniform.

4. Nothing in this order affects the appointment of qualified Officers direct to higher grades when recommended by commanding officers, and subject to the examination in the first year of appointment, as laid down in Section V, Regulations for the Volunteer Forces in India.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE regular weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Building. Dr. Blaney presided, and there were also present:—Sir F. Souter, C.S.I., the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, the Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Captain Morland, Mr. Kirkham, Mr. F. Mathew, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.

A PETITION.

The Council further considered a petition, dated the 28th January 1878, from Savitribai, widow of Mr. Atmaram Balkrishna, asking the Council to allow her a higher rate of compensation than Rs. 15 per yard for the ground taken from her property for the improvement of Breach Candy Road.

After some conversation the Hon. Mr. Rogay moved that Rs. 20 per yard be sanctioned. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee seconded the motion, which was lost; and the Council resolved that Rs. 15 only be paid.

THE TULSI WATER WORKS.

On the motion of Mr. Mathew, seconded by the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, the tender of Messrs. Mohunlal Becherdass and Company (Rs. 68,193) for laying the Tulsi Water Works distribution pipes, was accepted.

THE MARINE STREET SEWER CONTRACT.

The Commissioner submitted a correspondence in connection with the Contractor's Bill for the Marine Street Sewer. Mr. Grant stated that the amount sanctioned for the work was Rs. 28,167, and the contractor claimed Rs. 40,000. The work ought to have been completed in five months, but was not completed under eleven months, which rendered the contractor liable to a fine of Rs. 18,000. There was no doubt that unexpected difficulties had to be encountered, and the contractor performed his work extremely well; and he (Mr. Grant) recommended that the fine of Rs. 18,000 should be remitted, and that he should be paid the full amount of his claim.

At the suggestion of Mr. Mathew, it was resolved that the papers should be circulated, and the matter considered at the next meeting.

THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

The Secretary (Mr. Barrow) reported that a letter had been received from Captain Morland, stating that at this meeting of the Council he would invite the Municipal Commissioner's attention to the subject of the covering of the Malabar Hill Reservoir, it having been brought to his notice that there are other methods of covering stated to be as economical and durable as the two classes of roofs specified in the general direction to tenderers.

Captain Morland said he could not understand why it had not been left to the tenderers to design any description of roof, and send in their tenders accordingly.

The Commissioner—Because it was not considered desirable.

Captain Morland said there were large reservoirs in Constantinople, London, and other places, that were covered in by other means than iron or wood roofing; and he failed to see why the tenderers should not be allowed to send in any designs they pleased, leaving the municipal engineers to decide which was the best.

The Commissioner—Because that point was decided beforehand. It is too late to go into the question now; the advertisements have been published all over Europe, and tenders may be expected out by next mail.

Captain Morland thought that vaulting would be a better means to adopt.

The Commissioner was of opinion that Mr. Walton was the best authority to decide that point.

Captain Morland did not wish to make a motion, and the question was allowed to drop.

THE NEW POLICE CHOWKIES.

The Municipal Commissioner reported that he had accepted the tender of Mr. J. Pestonjee for the erection of the 5 police chowkies, to be erected in different parts of the city. Mr Pestonjee's rate amounted to nearly Rs. 964 for each chowkey against Rs 1,000 estimated cost of same. There was only one tender. The Commissioner's acceptance of the tender was confirmed.

MR. PREMCHUND ROYCHUND'S SET-BACK.

An opinion was submitted from Messrs. Crawford and Buckley, solicitors to the Corporation, stating that they considered the Council entitled, under section 163 of the Act, to enforce set-back, on the ground that the structure proposed to be built by Mr. Premchund Roychund on the strip of ground required by the Municipality for the improvement of Mombadevie Road, was a "house" within the definition contained in the section.

On the motion of Mr. Rugoonath N. Khote, seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, it was resolved that the ground be taken up at the price previously agreed on, Rs 30 per sq. yd.

THE NEW DHOBIES' LINES.

The Commissioner reported that the new Dhobies Lines had been completed at a cost of Rs. 66,191.

THE LIGHTING OF BOMBAY.

A number of reports were submitted from the superintendents of police in the different divisions of the town on the time when the lights in the gas lamps are lighted and extinguished.

The Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee moved that the reports be referred to the Commissioner, and placed at the disposal of the Press.

Mr. Kirkham did not think they ought to be published before the Manager of the Gas Company had an opportunity of contradicting them. Instead of placing them at the disposal of the Press, it would be better to place them at the disposal of the Manager of the Gas Company.

The Commissioner—I will communicate with him, of course.

The reports were referred to the Commissioner.

THE BYCULLA BRIDGE.

The Chairman suggested that the following item in the list of outstanding business:—"*Precis* of correspondence called for on the subject of new railway bridge at Byculla, 13th November 1877. The papers are with the Commissioner," should be struck off, because, after the explanation made at a previous meeting by Colonel Hancock, the matter was no longer before the Council.

Mr. Kirkham thought it advisable to keep the matter before the Council. He thought this was a very grave question. He regarded with apprehension the proposal to construct a tramway over the present bridge, in addition to the enormous traffic there was at present.

The Commissioner said that matter was not settled. The Tramway Company might construct a bridge of their own.

Mr. Kirkham said that was the first he had heard of any such proposal. He called for a *precis* of the papers.

The Commissioner said the papers were so voluminous that he had not time to prepare a *precis*, but any member could see them who wished to do so.

The item was allowed to remain in the list, the words "*precis* of" being struck out.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following piece of ground required for street improvement, viz:—11·67 square yards, or thereabouts, at Girgaum Back Road, from Messrs. Vurjewandas Madhowdas and Hurkissondass Nurotumdass, trustees of the charity fund of the late Mooljeebhoy Madhowdas, at Rs. 12 per square yard.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to the following conveyances, viz:—a conveyance from Mr. Bhawoo Ramchunderjee of ground taken up for the improvement of Portuguese Church Street, Girgaum; and a conveyance from Navazbai, widow of Mancherjee Sorabjee Daroowalla, of ground taken up for the improvement of Gola Lane, Fort.

Sanction was given to the following excesses over sanctioned expenditure for works executed by Messrs. Nagoo Sayajee and Co. for the Deputy Executive Engineer's Department:—For erecting a coal shed at Boree Bunder Rs. 50-14-3; for building a covered gutter at Chunam Kiln Road Rs. 110-7-5=Rs. 161-5-8. (The amount to be met from surplus cash balance.)

Sanction was given to Mr. Hewett, Chief Turncock, being allowed to act as Inspector of Lighting, on an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem, during the absence on sick leave for three months of the permanent incumbent of the office. This was asked for in consequence of the Chief Accountant's pointing out that Mr. Hewett, being an officer of higher grade, cannot act for an officer of lower grade in accordance with Government absentee rules. When such a case occurs in Government offices special sanction of the Government of India is applied for. In the present case, therefore, sanction of the Town Council was necessary.

There was no other business of interest before the Council.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 4th February 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·976
Temperature of the Air	76·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·8
Dew Point	66·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·729
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	68·6
General Direction of wind	N, ENE, NW, WNW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	188.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable*)

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

VIENNA, FEB. 4.

Austria has invited the Signatory Powers of the Treaty of Paris of 1856 to a Conference to be held at Vienna to settle the European questions arising from the War.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE BLACK SEA.

CONSTANTINOPLE FEB 4.

The bases of an armistice and peace having been signed, the blockade of the Black Sea has been raised.

THE DEBATE ON SUPPLIES.

LONDON, FEB. 4, MIDNIGHT.

The House of Commons this evening resumed the Debate upon the extra supplies required by the Government. Mr. Gladstone made a speech in which he suggested that instead of the extra six millions being granted, an Address be made to the Crown assuring the Nation's united support at the forthcoming Conference.

Mr. Hardy, Minister for War, on behalf of the Government, insisted on the necessity of the six millions being granted.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

The Bombay Mails of the 14th ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 4.

The "Anchor" Line steamer India arrived here to-day from Bombay.

LONDON, FEB. 4, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollers	5 5/16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 8¾d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82½
4½ per cent. do.	82¼
5½ per cent. do.	89½
3 per cent. Consols for account	96
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	109½
Bar Silver	54

Arrivals.—F. W. Harris and India.

Departure.—Melita.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8⅞d. per Rupee.	
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9¼d.	,,
Credits, 8 months' sight	1s. 9 1/16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	1s. 9¼d.	,,

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, FEB. 5, 6 P.M.

French Steamer Amazone, from Aden, arrived.

GALLE, FEB. 5 6-30 P.M.

Mail Steamer Siam, from Bombay, arrived.

MADRAS, FEB 5. 11-35 A.M.

Mails for Manila leave Hongkong Thursday evening, 7th.

ACCIDENT TO A MAIL TRAIN.

THE Mail train which left Bombay on Sunday for Allahabad came in collision with a goods train yesterday morning, the 5th, near Sutna station. No passengers are injured, but one of the guards had his leg broken.

THE JOWAKI EXPEDITION.

LATEST news from the Jowaki Expedition states, that a Jowaki *jirga* proposed that an account should be taken of the damage done to Jowaki property during the expedition, and set off against damage done by Jowaki raids, the balance being paid by whichever party has done most damage. This proposition not being acceded to, they refuse the other demands of Government.

IT is understood that His Excellency the Viceroy will make an important statement regarding the Salt Duties at the meeting of the Legislative Council next Saturday.

THE mischievous policy of sequestrating the railways for grain consignments to the famine districts, which was enforced by Government during several months last year, has been so generally condemned, and so fruitless was it, as the result proved, in securing the end it was intended to secure, that we are not likely to find the experiment repeated on any future emergency such as that which was said to justify its adoption. There is now no room for doubt, that this senseless step, which inflicted such serious loss on legitimate trade, was almost a complete failure. If other testimony were wanting, we find this fact established by the Governor of Madras, who telegraphed to the Governor General on the 24th October as follows:—"The preference given has failed to bring at present any large quantity, that the traffic was very small, and that the Madras Government therefore, although prices were still high and imports needed, did not see any objection to the Bombay order for preference being now held in abeyance." So fondly, however, was the delusion hugged, that in the face of so plain and explicit a statement as this, the Supreme Government declared that the "withdrawal of the preference could not, as yet, be final and permanent." No attempt, however, as we all know, was made to return to a policy that thwarted its own purpose, and which was as ruinous to the trade as it was destructive to the reputation of the statesmen who initiated and supported it.

IT is officially notified, that in accordance with instructions received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that officers in the service of Government who may desire to solicit Government patronage, other than that of the Local Government, for literary or other works, shall apply to the Government of India, and not to the Secretary of State.

FROM several districts in Madras, reports have been sent in to Government of much injury done to the crops by the ravages of locusts and kindred insects. The crops chiefly attacked seem to have been ragi and bajrie when just appearing above ground; and the partiality of the destruction is very remarkable. In some cases one field has been severely damaged while another close to it has escaped intact. The locusts seem to have come in large numbers since the end of November, and to have travelled into Cuddapah from the north or east. The ryots say they have tried night fires as a means of exterminating them, but that the insects will not come to them.

HIS Grace the Governor of Madras has empowered the Collectors of Districts to dispense with the extra establishment (those belonging to the Public Works Department only excepted) employed in connection with famine relief duties in their districts and under their orders, without further reference to Government. The Collectors are to send in a weekly return of the establishments proposed to be dispensed with during the following week with full particulars; and they are reminded that European supervision is essential for every taluk as long as gratuitous relief has to be distributed in villages or camps in it; that the area to be supervised by each European officer should not be larger than will admit of his visiting any village where distress exists once in ten days; also as the Revenue officers must now be left free for their own work, sufficient officers should be kept on to manage famine matters independently of the regular staff, who will be otherwise engaged. Every officer's accounts must be duly rendered and supported by vouchers; if the Collector is satisfied as to their correctness there is no necessity for his further detention pending final audit. The Collectors are to telegraph to the Government or otherwise inform, as soon as possible, the departments to which officers primarily belong, of the date on which their famine duties ceased.

SINCE the middle of last month, there has been an increase in the number of paupers about the streets of Bangalore. It is, we believe, chiefly owing to people leaving the works, who had fallen ill and could not return to work, and who, having been dismissed from camps with clothing and money, had somehow or other lingered about or been robbed. This slight influx had been going on more or less for some time; but the last Mohurrum proved an attraction probably; and while more were coming in, the police had been less active and less careful.

ON Sir Neville Chamberlain being called upon to pay the Municipal Profession Tax, Madras, he very reluctantly paid it in order to avoid the ordeal of an action at the Small Cause Court, but appealed to the Government against it, urging the necessity of an amendment of the Municipal Act. The Government in reply have informed His Excellency that the Bill is pending revision, and that when it comes before the Legislative Council, it shall then be amended to exclude all military officers from being taxed for the discharge of strictly military duties.

THE *Pioneer*—The condition of the poorer classes in this province is deplorable. The Supreme Government is not in the mood to welcome a cry of famine, and the local Government has apparently taken its cue from its masters. But the tales which reach us from all sides prove the existence of an amount of misery and wretchedness that has been unknown since the famine of 1861. The poor houses of the western districts are thronged by men, women, and children in the last stage of exhaustion, and the death rates which they chronicle prove the reality of the distress and the unwillingness of the people to come upon the State for relief. The fortnightly returns of prices current, which the *Gazette* publishes, show that there is no cheap food of any sort to be had in the markets. The incomes of the poorer classes, so far as they are spent on food, are practically less than half what they were a year ago. The greater part of such incomes usually is spent on food; and if the earner has a family he has hard enough work to feed himself and it even in good years. He gets two seers of food now for the money that used to give him five, and wages have not risen. It is not wonderful that the sufferings of the people at present are greater than many among us are ready to admit.

AN editor who had spent many years in the East, went home full of elation at the prospect of joyously meeting the friends of his youth, and anticipating warmest welcomes from all he met. On his return to duty recently, the first article he indited related how all these pleasing anticipations were never realized, and in the bitterness of his disappointment tenders the curt advice "Don't" to all who contemplate visiting home. It is not comforting to read his own tale, which is this:—

"After ten or twelve years of residence in the East, the homeward bound traveller turns to the land of his birth to find many of his fancies false, many of his illusions dispelled. The companions of his youth have suffered a change of a different sort to that which he has felt. Much of what he has learnt has no value in their eyes, and memories which to him are bright and clear, have to them become dulled obscure, and faint. The last chapter of his home life closed, for him, with the exciting incident of his departure. To that point all the story retains, for him, a sharp outline and vivid colouring; and he is ready to take up the old companionship, where it was wrenched apart, to recall the old union of hearts, and interest, and feeling; to live out, as far as it be possible, the remainder of the tale. But they—they have formed new ties, are moving in new grooves; new characters have been introduced for them into the plot; they have but the dimmest recollection of the incidents of his departure, and seem to have to struggle against a feeling of almost resentment against his coming back. As with the Uncommercial Traveller, when he revisits Dullborough, and tells the little greengrocer that he had left the town when a child—and the unsoftened greengrocer slowly returns, 'Had he? Ah! and did he find it had got on tolerably well without him?' he feels he has no right to be angry with them, for their want of interest. He has become nothing to them, whereas they are 'the town, the bridge, the river, his childhood, and a large slice of his life' to him. So the best advice to give to a man who has spent much of his life in the East, is that which Mr. Wemmick gave to Pip, on a certain memorable occasion, 'Don't go home!'"

INVENTIONS come upon us thick and fast in these days, and many are of a very practical and useful nature. The latest we hear of is one, that all who use "types" as the principal instruments of their business will assuredly welcome, and from which the reading public will no doubt indirectly largely benefit. The following notice of this invention we extract from the Paris letter of the *Pioneer*:—"In the course of the evening, in a short interval of the music, our host came up to me and put a little French *brochure* of 16 pages in my hand, saying:—'That's curious, isn't it?' and then, some music beginning again, he went away. At first I could see nothing curious in it; it seemed only an advertizing circular of some Parisian type founders. On looking into it, however, more carefully, I found that it was indeed very curious. It certainly was only a prospectus or specimen book of types, but the types referred to were not the ordinary ones, of metal, but *glass* types of the new 'toughened glass.' The *brochure* itself was throughout printed with these glass types, and no printing, with metal type fresh from the founders, was ever more beautifully clear. My host assured me subsequently that the invention would infallibly supersede all metal-type casting, inasmuch as the toughened glass-types would be found incomparably cheaper as being almost everlasting, and everlasting too in the sense that they would never deteriorate, never get dull and blunt at the edges, but remain sharp and clear while successive sets of metal types were worn out and melted down."

THE African traveller, Herr Gerhard Rohlfs, is now organizing an expedition for the investigation of the eastern part of the Great Sahara. He will be accompanied by a number of scientific men, among others by Professor Zittel, of Munich. Tripoli will be the head-quarters of the expedition, and its first effort, will be the exploration of the mysterious oases, Wajanga and Kufara, in the south of Anjila, which have never been visited by any European travellers.

A JAPANESE frigate built in Yokoska is about to start on a voyage to Europe. She is manned entirely by Japanese, and is the first vessel built in the country which has attempted the voyage.

"ONE HUNDRED NOTES FOR BOMBAY CIRCULATION."

WE have received a copy of a beautifully printed little publication, containing One Hundred Notes illustrative of the history of Bombay. The author of the notes exhibits in them the results of much careful and judicious research, and we do not know any work giving in so small a space so much curious and interesting information about Bombay and the celebrities of the island during the last two hundred years. The notes about Sterne's Eliza and Montalembert—the grandson of James Forbes, author of the Oriental Memoirs—may be cited as among the best examples of the compiler's extensive reading and genial tastes. All English and Indian literature seems to have been ransacked by him for references to Bombay; and very quaint some of them are. Whoever wants to get in small compass some knowledge of everybody of note who has visited or lived in the island, from Fryer and Sevaji down to Dr. Wilson, John Connon, and James Taylor, should buy a copy of this little book. Its price is only two rupees, and the proceeds of the sale will be devoted to an excellent purpose—the aiding of the building fund of the Scottish Education Society's Fort School. Five hundred copies have been printed in Edinburgh, and will be sold at the John Connon School Bazaar to be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week.

THE TELEPHONE.—A correspondent writes:—"On Saturday last some further experiments were carried out on the telegraph cable connecting St. Margaret's Bay near Dover, and the village of Sandgate, on the French coast. The Mayor of Dover, and several other gentlemen connected with the town, drove over the bay and assembled in the little telegraph hut erected on the beach within a few yards of the shaft of the borings connected with the proposed channel tunnel—a gross and material way of connecting the two countries compared with the delicate communication we were about to establish. Mr. Bordeaux, the superintendent of the Submarine Telegraph Company, at once established a communication with the opposite coast, and at his request, conveyed by an ordinary pocket telegraph instrument, the telephones were attached to the French end of the cable, and in a few minutes we were conversing across 22½ miles of wire at the bottom of the sea. The portable instruments, made in polished mahogany, and in shape like a champagne glass without a foot, were used. By placing one to the ear, and speaking into the cup of the others, a continuous conversation was kept up without difficulty. Although the wires were being used on the ordinary business of the station, and the clickings of the Morse instruments being worked at Dover and Calais were going on all the time, yet the voices could be plainly heard and their tones distinguished. The songs sung in that little wild hut on the French coast were reproduced note for note and word for word, *piano* and *forte*, like the distant murmur of a shell—a small far-off voice—in that on which we stood. 'Star of the Evening' and 'Auld Lang Syne' came rolling across that rough and stormy Channel, down which ships were staggering with shortened sails, and through that tumbling surf, without the loss of a tone or a note. Whistling was tried with equal success, and the tunes were equally distinguishable with the songs. It was suggested that the popping of a cork might be made out, and our French friends were asked to listen attentively to what would happen. Unfortunately no bottles were at hand, but a rev. gentleman equal to the occasion put his finger into his cheek and admirably imitated the drawing of a cork. 'You have just drawn a cork,' came the voice from the other side, with just a shade of melancholy in its tone. A hearty laugh was raised by this mistake. After thanking our friends for their songs and other efforts to amuse an audience so far off, Mr. Bordeaux gave a short lecture on the construction of the instrument, and the party separated much impressed with the success of the experiments and of the important part it is likely to play in the communications of the future. At present it is clearly useless for military purposes, as the most perfect stillness is necessary not to drown the little voice."—*Times.*

BOMBAY.

IT will be seen from our advertising columns, that the John Connon School Bazaar is to be opened by His Excellency the Governor on Tuesday, the 12th instant.

LECTURE.—The Rev. R. Stothert will give an account of a journey to Bagdad in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall on Thursday, 7th instant, at 5.15 p.m. J. K. Bythell, Esq., in the chair.

LECTURE.—The second of a series of lectures by Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, B. A., will be delivered at the "Wilderness," Mazagon, this evening, at 8 p.m., on the question, "Whether the Church be a Divine or Human Institution."

WE are requested to state that the band of H. E. the Governor will not play at the Victoria Gardens to-morrow, Thursday.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor, accompanied by an aide-de-camp and attended by four sowars of his body-guard, visited the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute yesterday afternoon.

SASSOON DOCK.—On Wednesday last the s.s. Vespasian entered the Sassoon Dock, and on Saturday the s.s. Winston came in. The former has been discharged and went out on Monday night, and the latter is still discharging her cargo. The s.s. Zeal left the dock on Friday after loading there for Havre, and the s.s. Sheldon left on the same day in ballast for Rangoon. The Anchor Line s.s. Thessaly went out last night after discharging and loading the greater portion of her cargo in the dock.

IN exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 23, Act VI. of 1863 (the Consolidated Customs Act), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the importation of unfermented toddy into the city of Bombay by sea, with effect from Feb. 1st.

A VAGRANT.—A European, named Jeremiah Melville, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. W. Webb, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

A DISHONEST TRAMWAY CONDUCTOR.—Jairam Ramchunder, a tramway conductor, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of issuing a ticket other than what is provided by the Company for the trip, and was fined Rs. 15.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—William Smith, a seaman of the s. s. Ossian, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to three weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction for assaulting the chief and second officers of that vessel, and also for refusal of duty.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Two noted characters, named Lookman Wullee and Buckka Tyeb, were yesterday committed by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of house-breaking and theft of property, valued at Rs. 20, belonging to Luximon Govind.

COMMITTED TO THE PRESENT SESSIONS.—On Monday, a Hindoo, named Govindram Ramchund, was committed by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to take his trial at the present Sessions of the High Court on the following charges:—First, with administering to a person, named Soonybullee Ramanund, a stupefying drug, with intent to commit an offence; and, secondly, with theft. The prisoner, it appears, from the evidence adduced before the Magistrate, formed an acquaintance with the complainant about six or seven days ago in a railway train; the complainant was on his way back from Trichinopoly and the prisoner from Sholapoor. The former, being acquainted with Bombay, offered assistance to his companion in procuring him board and lodging during his stay here, and for this purpose took him to a confectioner's, where, it appears, the prisoner prepared some curds and *jagree*, of which complainant partook. Soon after he became insensible, at which time prisoner is supposed to have have appropriated some portion of the money that complainant had on his person. The shopkeeper subsequently finding complainant in an insensible state, called in the police, who removed him to hospital, and took the prisoner into custody. The jemadar of police, before whom the matter was placed, on searching the persons of complainant and the prisoner, found on the former Rs. 108, and Rs. 17 on the latter. On the following day, when complainant was sufficiently recovered, he stated that before he was rendered unconscious he had a sum of Rs. 126-14 fastened in a small box round his waist, which he then found missing; he therefore charged the prisoner with the theft.

THE CONVOCATION ON SATURDAY.—We have before us a report of the meeting of the Convocation on Saturday last. What we are principally interested in is the President's speech on that occasion. We expected a great deal from this opening speech, but it has furnished only another illustration of the fable of the "Mountain in Labour."—*Deccan Herald.*

WE hear from Barsee that a wagon left that place filled with bags of grain the other day. It arrived in Poona with only six bags left. Almost the whole of the freight had been stolen *en route.*—*Id.*

WE have to announce with sincere regret the sudden death of Mr. Rajee Wasudev Tullu, which took place on Monday morning, after an attack of fever which commenced only a few days ago. He had been appointed about two years back Director of Public Instruction in the Indore State, and took his LL.B. degree the day before yesterday. He was robust and in the prime of his manhood, and his loss will, for all these reasons, fall the more heavily upon his relatives and many friends.—*Indu Prakash.*

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Bayley and the following Special Jury:—

Professor Wordsworth, Foreman

Mr. Shapoorjee Jeewanjee.	Mr. E. Mitchell.
Mr. R. Baumbach.	Mr. N. A. Wadia.
Mr. W. E. Gordon.	Mr. E. Miller.
Mr. C. Banks.	Mr. J. Westlake.

MURDER OF A CHILD FOR HER ORNAMENTS.

A Hindoo woman, named Ladkoo, 25 years of age, was charged with having, at Lower Mahim, near Bombay, murdered a little girl 7 years of age, named Yessoo, the daughter of a gardener (mallee.)

The Hon. Advocate General (Mr. Marriott) with Mr. Telang, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. B. Tyabjee was counsel for the defence.

The learned Advocate General said this was an extremely painful case. The prisoner, who looked very young, but who was described in the calendar as being 25 years of age, was charged with having murdered a little girl, only seven years old, and he thought that when the jury had heard the evidence they would be of opinion that the motive which induced her to commit the crime was to obtain possession of a few ornaments of very small value which the child had worn on her person on the day of her death. Yessoo, the deceased, was the daughter of a *mallee* who lived at Lower Mahim, and the prisoner was the wife of a man employed in a spinning mill and lived in the same neighbourhood. On the day of the murder, the father of the deceased was at home, and about one o'clock in the afternoon, when his daughter was playing outside his house, he heard the prisoner, with whose voice he was acquainted tell his daughter to return to him a frying-pan, which, apparently, she (the prisoner) had borrowed from him on some previous occasion. Directly afterwards, the child carried the frying-pan into the hut, and told her father she was going home with the prisoner, who had invited her to eat some sugarcane. The child accordingly went away, and she was absent so long that her father grew alarmed, and an hour afterwards he sent her brother, a little boy, to look after her. The boy returned with the information that he had found the prisoner's house shut up, when the father went out himself to find his daughter. He found the prisoner at home, and she denied that she had concealed the child. A strict search was made in the neighbourhood, but no trace of the child was found, and information of her disappearance was given to the police, and the search was carried into the prisoner's house, which consisted of a ground floor, an upper storey, and a loft. In this loft, the body of the missing child was found lying on the floor face downwards. There was a rope tied tightly round the neck, and life was quite extinct, death having been caused, as Dr. Sidney Smith, who made a *post mortem* examination, would state, by strangulation. When the deceased child went away from her father's house with the prisoner, she wore a few ornaments—a pair of gold earrings, a nose ring and a necklace; and when her body was discovered, the necklace was not to be found. A minute search amongst certain holes in the walls of the room where the body lay, brought to light a pair of gold ear ornaments which, on further enquiry, were found to have been purchased by the prisoner that afternoon at the shop of a Mahomedan jeweller, about a mile from her house, in exchange for the child's necklace, the actual value of which was about twelve rupees.

Evidence in corroboration of the above statement of the facts of the case was given by the deceased girl's father and several other witnesses.

For the defence, it was submitted that the evidence against the prisoner was only of a circumstantial nature. Both the father-in-law and the husband of the prisoner lived in the same house with her; and if they were at home when the crime was committed, it was likely one or the other of them might have committed it. Even if the prisoner was found guilty, the learned counsel submitted, hers was eminently a case for recommendation to mercy.

The jury retired for consultation. Meantime, there was some conversation between the Judge and counsel as to the form of the sentence to be pronounced in the event of a verdict of guilty. His Lordship said it appeared from a certificate given by Dr. Partridge that the prisoner was gone seven months with child. If she was found guilty of murder, it would be necessary, in the present state of the law, to call a jury of matrons to give an opinion as to her condition.

The jury, on returning into Court, returned a verdict of guilty of murder.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said—Ladkoo, woman, the jury, after a careful investigation, have found you guilty of the crime of murder. The law enables me to pass either the capital sentence upon you or one of transportation for life. Looking at all the circumstances of the case, I think I am justified in passing upon you the minor sentence. The sentence of the Court upon you is that you be transported for the term of your natural life.

The Special Jury were discharged with thanks, and the Sessions adjourned until Thursday (to-morrow) morning.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

WE are glad to find that the reduction of prices at the Circus during the present week has had the effect of making the rich and rare entertainment this company provides available to the middle classes as well as to the masses of the population. The reduction applies to the half prices charged for children; and we dare say there will be a strong muster of the little ones at the afternoon performance to-day. It will be a great treat to them, as it is for those of older growth.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

AT the High Court yesterday, the following short causes were heard before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

SORABJEE FRAMJEE PUCHKHANAWALLA VS. SORABJEE MUNCHERJEE GORRWALLA.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiff, who claimed Rs. 1,600, the balance due on a mortgage bond for Rs. 4,000. Defendant had paid Rs 2,400 on account and consented to a decree for the balance. The Court gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,600, with interest and costs; the amount to be paid in eighteen months; in default, the property to be sold and the proceeds applied in satisfaction of the decree.

VULLUBDASS KHIMJEE AND OTHERS VS. PASSOO KABANEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Viccajee, instructed by Mr. Pestanjee Kavasjee, for the plaintiffs, said the suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,220 the amount of one per cent. commission due to plaintiffs for goods purchased as defendant's agents in Bombay. Defendants are tradesmen of Radhanpore, and the first defendant had signed an account adjusted in November 1874. The second defendant, who appeared in person, denied all liability. At the request of the plaintiffs' counsel, the case was transferred to the long cause list, and a commission was directed to issue to Radhanpore for the examination of witnesses for the plaintiffs and the second defendant, to be returned in two months; and the case to be set down for hearing a fortnight after the return of the commission.

HAJEE HASSAIN EBRAHIM VS. YEMCOONABAI AND OTHERS.

Mr Ardasir Kapadia, instructed by Mr. Turner, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. B. M. Wagle for the defendant. After some discussion regarding the service of the summons not being properly effected, the case was adjourned for a week.

TARRACHUND GORRDAS VS. CUMULSEY PREMJEE.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Buckley, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Gill, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, for the defendant. The parties are bullion-brokers. Mr. Inverarity said defendant wanted to make a set-off, containing fictitious items, against an adjusted account. Assuming that defendant had a claim in respect of the alleged items, the learned counsel submitted they were not admissible as a set-off. Defendant had brought a suit in the Small Causes Court for Rs. 182, the total amount of the two items; but the suit was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Mr. Gill, on the other hand, contended that the items were clearly admissible as a set-off and applied that the case be transferred to the long causes list, and with costs. The Judge held that the set-off was admissible and transferred the case to the long causes list: costs to be costs in the cause.

THE STAR AND GARTER HOTEL.

DEWJEE CANJEE AND OTHERS VS. P. BYRAMJEE AND WM. SMITH.

Mr. Viccajee, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, for the plaintiffs, stated that on the 1st March 1877, his clients let out to the defendants certain furniture on hire at Rs. 100 per month; and on the same date certain other furniture at Rs. 6-10-8 per month. The hire not being paid, plaintiffs obtained a decree in the Small Causes Court for Rs. 300 and costs on the 31st December last; but nothing had yet been paid on account of the decree. Defendants were in embarrassed circumstances, and refused to deliver up any part of the furniture although frequent demands had been made, or to pay Rs. 2,500, the value thereof. Mr. Justice Bayley had a few days ago granted an *interim* injunction and a rule *nisi* to restrain defendants from dealing with or disposing of the furniture. There was no appearance for the defendants; and after some discussion as to the form of the relief to be granted to the plaintiffs, a decree was given for them (exclusive of the Small Causes Court decree for Rs. 300) for Rs. 266, with costs including the costs of the rule *nisi*. Defendants were directed to hand over to plaintiffs the furniture mentioned in the plaint.

FAMINE RELIEF OPERATIONS IN MYSORE

For the Week ending the 26th January 1878.

THERE is no material change to record. The weather has been favourable; harvest of the remaining standing crops and treading out the grain still give occupation: and there is some improvement in the public health. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 766 tons, or 862 tons less than last week. The Octroi Returns show 490 tons exported from Bangalore to the interior, or 20 tons more than in the previous week. The number of labourers on Civil Relief Works was 4,664, being an increase of 517. The increase was in the Tumkur, Hassan, and Chitaldrug Districts, where only Civil Relief Works are still kept open. The Department Public Works employed 37,961 labourers, or 89 less than last week. The number in the Relief Camps was 4,119, or 493 fewer than in the preceding week. 785 persons were admitted during the week and 873 were discharged.

STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS

For the Week ending the 29th January 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras rain is reported from South Arcot, Chinglepat, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore, and the Nilgiris: the harvest is progressing in most districts with a moderate outturn. The total number on works is 145,693, and on gratuitous relief 181,060: the former is 844 more and the latter 10,581 less than last week. In Mysore there has been no rain: the harvesting of dry crops continues, with an indifferent outturn in the eastern districts; prospects are not so good as was anticipated. The number on works for the week ending the 26th January was 42,197, and on gratuitous relief 6,408, a decrease of 4,282 and 1,150 on the figures of the previous week. In Bombay slight showers are reported from Sind and Broach: the reaping of the *rabi* is progressing. In the Central Provinces there has been no rain: it is however cloudy in many districts; prospects are good. In Berar the *rabi* is progressing favourably. Slight rain has fallen in Central India, where prospects are good. In Rajputana rain is reported from Jodhpore, Ajmere, Jeypore and Ulwar: the crops promise well. In Bengal rain has fallen in most districts of Behar, parts of the Bhagalpur division, Dinagepore, Jalpaiguri, and parts of Orissa; the *rabi* generally promises well. In Assam there has been a little rain: prospects are good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain has fallen in almost all districts: the *rabi* is generally thriving, but fine weather is now required. More or less rain is also reported from every district in the Punjab, and prospects throughout the province are good.

MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY E. L. THUILLIER, C.S.I.

(*Charivari.*)

WHEN a man has served his country for upwards of forty-five years, with credit to himself and the approbation of his superiors, he must be admitted to have done good service to the State. Major-General Thuillier entered the old Bengal Artillery so long ago as December 1832, and it is upwards of forty years ago since he first joined the Survey Department, in which he has continued ever since, rising steadily through all the successive grades by his own application and ability, until he reached the head of the department in March 1861, so that he has superintended the working of this important branch of the State work for nearly eighteen years. Every man who occupies such a position must expect to make enemies, and General Thuillier has not escaped the general fate; but he can rest assured that the accusations made against him have not in the least affected his position in the esteem of the general public, whilst the Government he served so well has lately borne public testimony to its appreciation of his services. BUCK.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Madras Mail*:—"Your remarks on education recall to my mind a conversation I had when at home with a distinguished retired Indian Medical Officer. He had a son at Eton, and for years past had been paying handsomely for his education and residence with one of the Masters. One day he received a note from this master, saying, that he thought the time had now arrived, when Master So-and-so had better be removed, and put under a schoolmaster to prepare him especially for the army examination, which he had to pass before entering the service. The indignant father wrote back, and said he had laboured under the idea that his son was being educated all this time, that he had not the faintest idea of removing him, and that if an Eton education of some years did not qualify a lad to pass into the army, why he must pass into whatever profession it did qualify him for, cost-monger or what not. He heard no more of the matter, and I believe the lad was ultimately ground up to the point, *Floreat Etonna.*"

AN illustration of the rigidity of military discipline in Vaterland appears in a recent number of the *Gartenlaube*, a German illustrated periodical. It appears that a body of Hussars were parading before the Emperor at Vienna, the parade ground being crowded on the occasion by sight-seers, when a little urchin of about nine years of age was playing at digging holes in the sand on the space where the review was taking place, and instead of backing from the ground, as the rest of the concourse did, when they saw the Cavalry about to charge, the little fellow continued to amuse himself with his infantile sport. The Cavalry charged, and a gallant hussar in the front rank, seeing the boy's dangerous situation, broke from the ranks and galloped to the boy whom he grasped by the vest, and carried in his right hand before the body of troopers, thus saving the child from being trampled to death by the horses; at the same time the soldier risked the chances of a fall by stooping to lift the youngster up. For this heroic act the hussar was rewarded by the Emperor with a medal, at the same time he was punished with three days' imprisonment for breach of discipline, in going out of the ranks without orders.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

(*Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal*)

SHALL we ever have a Lord Mayor in Calcutta? At any rate we are on the way towards it; for the dinner of the Trades Association, on Tuesday last, was as near an approach to the Lord Mayor's dinner, as any of our imitations of English institutions are in this country, where we call an income tax a licence tax, and boast of having introduced freedom of election for Municipalities, which have proved not only a "solemn sham," but an obstruction to all real progress. From his speech at Lord Mayor MacAlpine's dinner, Mr. Elen is evidently anxious to obtain hints for some fresh scheme for reforming the present Municipal Corporation of Calcutta. Let him try some plan that will give us a Lord Mayor in reality, founded on the principles of the old English Municipal Institutions, tempered so as to give an equal voice in Municipal matters to the governing race. Under the present system, we have a Government nominee at the head of a partly elected and partly nominated body of men, the latter being in such a large minority that their voices are raised in vain to carry out improvements, and the former elected entirely by the votes of natives, hating all change, and only desirous of seeing their names in print as having made speeches at public meetings. There can be no doubt that it has been by the money and enterprise of Europeans that Calcutta has become the fine city that it is, with a trade but little inferior to that of many capitals in other parts of the world. But in the present management of its internal affairs, the voices and requirements of the European inhabitants have no weight, for the few who do represent them in the Municipality are overwhelmed by a native majority. Should an energetic officer of the Municipality attempt to do anything for the general good of the town displeasing to this native majority, he is sneered at in public meetings as "a servant of the municipality," and that by men who admit their own ignorance of the subject in which the officer is endeavouring to effect reforms. No improvements in the town can be expected under the present system, and it does not strike me as being a very difficult matter to effect such an alteration in the law as would enable European interests to be adequately represented, without infringing too much on the newly granted toy of the natives the right of voting for their own representatives.

THE WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY.

(*Pioneer.*)

THE line of which we are treating is not a branch line or a local line. It is the projection or continuation of the main line of the Bombay and Central India Railway to its natural base, or, to speak more correctly, to its natural terminus, on the East Indian main line. It would have been quite as reasonable to have inserted a bit of narrow gauge line on the railway joining Bombay to Madras, as on that joining Bombay to Delhi, and a good deal less inconvenient. As to finding use for the permanent way and rolling-stock of the few hundred miles of line between Agra and Delhi, and Ajmere, there ought to be no difficulty in turning this to account. There are many districts to which it might be sent; and, without the necessity of transporting it very far, it might be utilized for the further extension of the line now being constructed from Khundwa to Indore and by Oojein to Rutlam. *That* is a distinct line, although the Western Rajpootana Railway is not. In replying to the deputation which waited upon him a few months ago to urge the extension of the Baroda line on the standard-gauge, the Governor of Bombay, by some strange inadvertence, numbered both lines in the same category; but they occupy essentially different positions. The other arguments used by Sir Richard Temple on that occasion, it may at the same time be added, were inapposite and bald. They must have been as little satisfying to Sir Richard himself as to his hearers. The importance of the Rajpootana Railway to Bombay it is impossible to overrate. The railway will pass over the oldest and principal trade route between the upper provinces and Bombay; and the trade of the North-West Provinces, as well as of Rajpootana, north and south, gravitated of old far more toward Bombay than toward Calcutta. Even now the bulk of the produce of Northern and Central India is financed for through Bombay. The Marwarees, the bankers of Upper India, carry on much larger transactions through Bombay than through Calcutta; and the up-country traders in raw produce, metals and piece-goods, are also more intimately connected with the former than with the latter city. Commercial intercourse between Bombay and Upper India is now pent up on both sides. Only provide it with a clear passage, and it will spring into activity, and develop into proportions at present but little dreamt of. The extent of the trade between Bombay and Delhi and the large cities of northern Rajpootana is very inadequately realized. The trade of Delhi alone, which exceeds a crore of rupees in annual value, and which may be expected to be doubled or quadrupled by the opening of the short railway route to the west coast, does not deserve to be subjected to the hurt and inconvenience of a break of gauge. The trade of the northern cities of Rajpootana, taken in the aggregate, is not of less importance; and no one having a knowledge of its importance, or possessing any sense of responsibility, would commit the fatal error of hindering its free development by forcing it to struggle through a narrow-gauge line, or by imposing upon it the equally serious check of a break of gauge. To Bombay, free communication with those cities is all important, because their trade naturally tends towards Bombay.

NATIVE ACTRESSES.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

THERE are two considerations, which representations such as those of our correspondent, in a letter printed below, force upon the disinterested mind. One relates to the extent to which it is possible for personal idio-syncrasy to outrage conventional morality without incurring demoralisation: the other, to the limits within which individual efforts to remove national prejudice can legitimately be encouraged by a foreign government. In India, the profession of the actress occupies a level, which it is unnecessary to define too closely, but of which it seems necessary to say this much, that the real cause of its degradation lies in the determination of native society to ostracise all women who assume any public functions of any kind, and in the virtual acquiescence of actresses in the moral sanctions of that society. Before the profession of the actress can claim that respectability which is allowed to it in European countries, wholly irrespective of the personal character of the individual, it would be necessary for native ladies to move about in public with some amount of freedom, and for native gentlemen to look upon actresses as persons who might be entitled to as much respect as the members of their own families, even if they were not received within them. We may seem to impose a severe strain on the literary aspirations of the young men who encourage the Bengalee theatre, when we say that, in order to prove their sincerity, they must conform to the standards at which we have hinted above: but every one must see that natives, who decline to do so, while yet drawing analogies from the utterly irrelevant circumstances of the European stage, are attempting to take advantage of English ignorance of native society. It is not so much the fact of a native actress necessarily being a fallen woman—though that is much in itself—that withholds English sympathy from the native stage. It is the fact that Bengalee promoters of the drama prove the insincerity of the language, in which they claim an actress's devotion to art as a sort of relapse into virtue from vice, by treating professional actresses as fallen women. There need be no difficulty in defining the limits within which true native reformers can depend on the sympathies of Englishmen. A woman who left her home from religious scruples, or because she was persecuted, and a native gentleman who disinterestedly helped her to do so, in any way which involved no outrage on morality, would probably find many sympathising friends amongst all classes of Englishmen—not because of mere religious or social prejudice, but because of the sacrifices which would be made in what was considered a right cause. To speak of a Bengalee actress and her literary advocates, as in any sense fulfilling any such condition, is to insult the intelligence of any one who knows anything about either; and it seems to us that nothing but a profound contempt for the supposed incapacity of ordinary Englishmen to understand the prevalent conditions of native life, could prompt the writing of such a letter as that which an appeal to our sense of justice compels us reluctantly to publish this morning. Any regret which a generous mind might naturally feel in passing condemnation on what is considered by some persons as an amusement, is easily laid aside with the help of the reflection that special theatres are foreign institutions in Bengal, and like most other foreign institutions, which have been taken kindly to by young men exclusively, and not by Hindoo families, as families have been fruitful in the promulgation of evil.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—I desire only common justice, and that I hope I shall not seek in vain, in asking you to allow me space to defend myself against an unjustifiable attack on myself and on those associated with me, whom I am bound to protect, as far as in my power, from calumny and wrong. Disregarding the direct personality as harmless to me, I will confine myself to a simple and emphatic declaration, that the remarks made respecting the female performers of the Bengal Theatre are false and malicious. The class in Hindoo society to which the native actresses belong—or originally belonged—is a matter altogether distinct from the present question. I am not called upon to go back into the history of peoples' early life, of which I know, and can know, nothing. The *present* and the *future* alone are mine to answer for, and this is all which right and generous minds will need. The performers in question, three in number, have been professional actresses in the exclusive service of the theatre for the last five years and there are two others of inferior abilities on lower salaries. Their time is occupied on rehearsal days from two in the afternoon until ten at night, and on performance nights which fill up the rest of the week from eight p.m., until frequently one o'clock in the morning. Their whole time is thus devoted to the work of the theatre. They are liberally paid, and thus rendered independent by their professional employment of any other source of emolument. To this is added the stimulus of a benefit night every second year as an inducement to good conduct.

I cannot allow it to be supposed that I am indifferent to the fair fame of a theatre under my management, which has just been honored (in the cause of humanity) by so distinguished a mark of favour and confidence, and the good name of which it will be my earnest study to preserve.—Yours, &c.,

SURRUTH CHUNDER GHOSE.
Hony. & Secy., Manager, Bengal Theatre.
January 25th, 1878.

IT is stated that Dr. Hans Von Bulow, the celebrated pianist, continues his daily practice as assiduously as when a student. Doubtless he is a student, and will continue such till his powers fail. It is only shallow people who ever "finish their education."

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

AFFAIRS AT ERZEROUM.

("*Daily News'*" *Special Correspondent.*)

ERZEROUM, DEC. 20.

AN apparently inexplicable calm pervades the Erzeroum situation for the moment. As far as the city itself is concerned, there has not been during the past month the slightest sign of combat; the shops have been re-opened, traffic partially resumed, and people seem to forget that the enemy is less than an hour's march from the gates—on one side at least, that of the Deve-Boyun Pass, south-east of the town. The physical surroundings of Erzeroum have a good deal to do with this state of affairs. It is situated something like Kars, in the northern curve of a semicircle of hills, and close to the base of the latter. These hills, or rather mountains, completely shut out from the low-lying city the view of the ground occupied by the enemy, and are crowned by formidable forts, which prevent the Russians from showing over the concentric hills beyond, unless bent on an assault. The winding Deve-Boyun valley or pass opens into the southern portion of the girding semicircle, but from within the ramparts one can only see the point where it debouches into the plain. The Russian flank columns are shut out from view in the same manner, so that ocularly they have no existence for us. Then the authorities propagate all kinds of rumours about the retreat of the enemy, and keep the population in a tolerable state of confidence. Still the storm may burst on us at any moment. I, who for so long have looked at the Russians from Achmet Mukhtar's camp on the Aladja Dagh, and seen them, week after week, so inactive, and apparently so impotent to effect aught against us, and who so shortly after witnessed the utter rout of the Turkish army on the same ground, do not share the confidence which a month's Russian inaction at Deve-Boyun seems to have created here, even among officers of considerable experience. They have not been inactive along the rest of their line, and, from a distance of two days' journey, have gradually crept up to within six hours of the forts along the Olti valley. Behind the southern hills of our semicircle they are equally close; and one night's march may see them joined at Illidja or Pernacaban, between us and Trebizond.

Some explain the present Russian inaction by stating that transport of war material being impossible in this truly Siberian weather, they are preparing to winter in the valleys, and in the plain of Hassan-Kale. Under this belief the Turkish soldiers have commenced burning the villages in the direction of Tortum, hoping thereby, on one flank at least, to deprive the enemy of ready-prepared lodgings, and compel them to retire to Olti. Moussa Pacha and his men are engaged in destroying all the forage in that direction they cannot carry off. The inhabitants of the destroyed villages have been forced to retire to others nearer Erzeroum, or to emigrate towards Trebizond. This theory of the impassability of the roads in rear of the Russian position is untenable. The road is by no means difficult as the road over the Kop Dagh and Zigana Dagh, on the way to Trebizond, and yet Turkish supplies arrive every day from the latter town. In all likelihood the increased difficulty of transport has a good deal to do with the tardiness of the Russian operations against Erzeroum; but it certainly is not its primary or most important cause. I believe that in view of the difficulties a strongly fortified point like Erzeroum presents, the magnitude of the turning movements, and the necessity of following up a first success with promptitude, large reinforcements are required; and though the extra forces from Kars have arrived, a still further addition of strength will be necessary before the Russian army can commence its final operations for the total conquest of Armenia. Even after the fighting on the 18th and 25th of August the Russians were forced to allow more than a month to elapse before they could recommence their attacks on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th October, and subsequently ten days more had to pass by before the arrival of still further reinforcements enabled them to strike the final blow at Aladja. Then came a rapid advance, the siege of Kars, and the battle of Deve-Boyun, which must have cost the victors dear. Finally, there were the attacks of the 9th and 12th of November on Erzeroum itself. All this must have drawn seriously on the strength of the Russian army, so much so that in all likelihood it is unable for the moment to recommence operations on a scale of the necessary magnitude. From the date of the last fighting till to-day is little over a month, and in view of the increased distance to be marched over, and the increased difficulty of transport, I do not think it likely anything like a serious attempt will be made before the end of December or perhaps middle of January. Meanwhile anything like an offensive movement on the part of the Turks is out of the question. The regular troops are few in number, between twelve and fifteen thousand, and the local volunteers are of but little use, even for defensive purposes. A very considerable number of these latter are Armenian Christians, almost to a man anxious to see the Russians in Erzeroum, and at present going through their couple of hours' daily drill merely as a matter of policy, in order to stand well with the authorities.

As regards the power of Erzeroum to hold out against a mere passive blockade, I think it quite possible that the population and troops have ample provision of breadstuffs to last well into the spring. At present meat is plentiful and cheap; but the moment the Trebizond road is held by the Russians, animal food will be impossible to get at. Owing to the occupation of the Deve Boyun Pass and Olti Valley, and consequent cutting off of the usual wood supply from the forests of the Soghanli Dagh, fuel is scarce and dear. Some does reach us from the direction of Ersingan, but it is very little; and the distance from which it has to be conveyed renders its price so high as to put it beyond the reach of ordinary purses. In its place the peculiar dung fuel, *tezeck*, as it is called, composed of cattle droppings kneaded, with earth and dried in the sun, and the only fuel of the peasants, is being largely brought in from the neighbouring villages. Some old houses, too, are being demolished, and the very considerable amount of wood used in their construction distributed to the troops. Without fuel of some kind, existence in Erzeroum at this season is impossible; and not a day passes that dozens of soldiers coming off night guards are not carried to the hospitals with frost-bitten extremities. Apropos of hospitals, notwithstanding that 4,000 sick have been despatched to Ersingan, close on 7,000 now crowd the wards of the extemporised infirmaries, and the number is hourly increasing. There is no means of transport to convey them to milder and less crowded quarters elsewhere. Even if such means existed, it would be fatal to send sick or even convalescent men on a six or seven days' journey at such an inclement season. The Russians have not sent in the sick and wounded Turks from Kars, as it was currently reported here they would do. In my last I ventured to doubt the authenticity of the rumour. An event occurred six days ago which to no small extent puzzled and alarmed the population. The British Consul was suddenly and peremptorily ordered to leave Erzeroum, taking with him all the archives of the Consulate, and that without loss of an hour. In fact, so suddenly did he take his departure, that he was obliged to leave a large portion of his furniture behind. The Konak, or Consulate, is now occupied by the doctors sent by Lord Blantyre and the Stafford-house Committee. What the meaning of this sudden recall is, no one here has the slightest idea, and the Consul, even if he himself knew the reason, took care not to import his knowledge to any one else. Looking at the event from every possible point of view, it is to us here inexplicable, and up to the moment of writing no information whatever on the subject has reached Erzeroum. The French and Persian Consuls are now the only foreign representatives remaining.

Should this somewhat curious event indicate a knowledge of the imminence of the capture or bombardment of the town, or of its blockade, I am more and more astonished at Mukhtar Pacha remaining here with his army. Once the town completely surrounded, the Turkish forces here degenerate into the position of a mere garrison. As there is no other Turkish army in Armenia, the whole province would lie at the mercy of the enemy, and Mukhtar and his men be ultimately forced to surrender. In fact, our situation here is extremely interesting; and I am very curious to see how it will end. Nearly every European here believes in the ultimate capture of the town, and that, too, within a short space of time.

The whole surrounding country is one howling wilderness of driving snow, into which it is even dangerous to venture, and the cold passes all belief. Real Christmas weather—too much so

THE TREATMENT OF CARIES AND NECROSIS.—For some years past attempts have been made to expedite the separation of fragments of diseased bone by applying various remedies of a solvent character. Hydrochloric and sulphuric acids, in a more or less dilute form, have been recommended for this purpose by Chassaignac, of Paris, and Mr Pollock, of London, but the method has hitherto been adopted only in cases where the dead bone was exposed to view. Mr. Palmer, one of the surgeons to the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, has, reports the *Medical Examiner*, lately treated in this way several cases of caries and necrosis, in which the affected portions of bone were deeply seated, and for the cure of which a cutting operation has hitherto been deemed necessary. He claims for this method that it is a close imitation of the natural processes, the dead tissue becoming absorbed just as in ordinary decay; that it gives rise neither to irritation, inflammation, nor exhausting discharges of any kind. He uses a mixture of carbolic acid, two parts; dilute hydrochloric acid, ten parts; water, sixty-eight parts; which he places in a cylinder of bamboo, the lower end of which is fitted with a cork, through which an elastic tube passes. The terminal end of this tube is passed to the seat of the disease, and secured in position by means of wadding and bandages, and in this way a continuous flow of the acid solution over the diseased bone takes place. A second flexible tube is inserted, through which the solution may escape after having done its work. Resin ointment is freely applied to the parts round to protect them from the action of the acid. The solution is allowed to flow for several hours daily, and in several cases of deep-seated caries the cure was complete and rapid.

THE Bard of all time has likened the world to an oyster, which may be opened with a sword; but "Atlas," of that vivacious periodical the *World*, must assuredly be regarded as the oyster-opener *par excellence* of modern times. Never did even the skilful Roles of Maiden-lane equal the *bel ecailler* of the *World* in the skilfulness with which he opens a bivalve, reveals the human mollusc within, trims off his beard, and presents him, shining in his shell, to be devoured as a "celebrity at home." "Mr. Frank Buckland in Albany-street" is the last celebrity who has passed under the oyster-opening scalpel. I had heard ere now that when you knocked at Mr. Buckland's door a young crocodile immediately popped its head out of the window, while a sea-lion came out in to the area, and the door itself was opened by a hyæna; but I did not know, until I read the articles in the *World*, that her Majesty's Commissioner of Salmon Fisheries resided in close and affectionate companionship with a select family circle of jaguars, monkeys, and laughing jackasses, to say nothing of rats and mice, and such small deer, and that he had a kind of zoological kitchen in the basement of his house were *salmis* of whale, *epigrammes* of octopus, and *chaudfroid* of swordfish are scientifically prepared. The paper in the *World* is an irresistibly comic one: still it does not fail to do adequate justice to Mr. Frank Buckland's attainments as a naturalist, and to his exertions, official and literary, to make the supply of fish plentiful and cheap. If "native" oysters ever come to be a shilling a dozen again, and Severn Salmon be ever sold at sixpence a pound, we shall owe the boon to Mr Frank Buckland and to his coadjutor in the Fisheries Commission, Mr. Walpole.—"G. A. S. in the *Illustrated London News.*

THE LATE CAPTAIN HUGH SWINEY.

(*Illustrated London News.*)

WE have heard with regret of the death of Captain Hugh Bladen Swiney, of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, who has just been killed in a brilliant action on the North-West frontier of India. He was a young officer of great promise, and thoroughly devoted to his duty. He was of a family which has furnished officers of note both to our English and Indian services. One ancestor, Colonel Mathew Swiney, fought under Marlborough; a great-uncle, Admiral W. Swiney, was an Admiral in the Royal Navy. The late Captain Hugh Swiney was one of four brothers, all serving in her Majesty's armies. The only one now remaining is Captain G. Clayton Swiney, of the 32nd Light Infantry. The eldest of these four brothers, Lieutenant Downing Swiney, was a very distinguished young officer of Engineers. His talents brought him at once into notice at head quarters; but he died in 1864, of jungle fever, at the early age twenty-seven, at that time holding the appointment of Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government for Railways in Bombay.

Captain Hugh Bladen Swiney received his commission in 1860, at the age of sixteen. He sought, as many other young Englishmen have done, a sphere of honourable activity in our Indian Empire. His life has been one uninterrupted course of hard work and steadfast performance of duty. During the seventeen years of his military life he has only once taken advantage of furlough, when his health obliged him to do so. He was, a short time before his death, ordered to the command of Fort Mackeson, nineteen miles north of Peshawur. Only two days before his death he wrote in high spirits, speaking of the almost daily work that was before him in his resistance to the almost daily raids on the villages under English care by the robber tribes of the Afreedis. At great personal risk he surveyed the surrounding country for 200 miles, and made sketches of all the roads and ravines. On Nov. 9 he had a very sharp skirmish with Jowakis, a section of the Afreedi tribe, on the road between Peshawur and Kohat. On the 19th he received information at Fort Mackeson of an intended attack next day by the Jowakis on a village near Shum Shultoo. He started early next morning with his little force, accompanied by Captain Trotter from Peshawur, and they occupied the village. The Afreedis, seeing this, opened fire at a range of about 600 or 700 yards. The fire was briskly kept up on both sides during an hour and a half, when the little force made a movement towards the village. Then the enemy, with true Pathan tactics, turned, and Captain Swiney gave the order to charge. He and Captain Trotter, now heading the force, were about thirty yards in advance. Captain Swiney singled out and cut down the chief or khan; but this man managed to recover himself sufficiently, and, as Captain Swiney wheeled round at him, he cut at Captain Swiney, and caught him in the right fore arm, severing all the arteries. Seeing Captain Swiney fall, a Sikh sowar immediately charged the khan, and ran him through with a lance. Captain Swiney was taken out of action by a native officer of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, and was carried to the support. This was barely in time, for the enemy, seeing what had happened, swarmed out of the nullahs in hundreds. Captain Trotter at once dismounted, and, with a few men, formed line, and kept the enemy back while Captain Swiney was removed. He was carried back to the fort, but died shortly afterwards from loss of blood. His remains were carried into Peshawur, and interred with military honours on the evening of the next day. They were followed to the grave by the whole British community, with the officers and non-commissioned officers of his regiment, by all of whom he was much esteemed.

In this manner one of the accidents of war deprived the service of a most gallant and accomplished soldier. In district orders, the General in command describes how he fell, "gallantly leading his men," and the General also regrets "the loss of this most smart and promising officer." One who served with him to the last says of him, that "he was a man who impressed everyone as always acting from the highest motives, and whose word in all things could be relied on." Let us honour the memory of the brave dead—to die the death of a soldier in action is the highest expression of loyalty and of faith. Captain Hugh Swiney was, moreover, a man of refined tastes, and a student; he was interpreter to his regiment, instructor of musketry, a very fair draughtsman, a good shot, and a splendid horseman. He was selected for the umpire staff on the occasion of the march-past of the troops before the Prince of Wales at Delhi. He won the Loyd-Lindsay prize in April, 1877, with Captain Meiklejohn of the 20th P. I., together riding a mile over hedges and ditches, each firing five rounds with a carbine at 200 yards, each holding the other's horse, then again five rounds at 400 yards, all to be done in five minutes.

THE PADRE CURSI'S "APOLOGIA."

THE *Daily News'* Correspondent in Rome writes:

During all the commotion raised throughout Europe by his "separation" from the Society of Jesus, the Padre Curci, according to one who knows him well, was living quietly in one of the most retired streets of Florence (not at Fiesole, as has been said), the Via Solferino in a modest apartment from which on sunny days you look out upon the trees of the Cascine and the twinkling of the wavelets of the Arno. He maintains the profoundest indifference to the notoriety he has just attained. Indeed, his whole cast of thought and mode of life are those rather of the early father of the Church than of the modern ecclesiastic, who is a politician first and a theologian afterwards. When engaged on his great work on the Four Gospels he rose at two in the morning; he read and wrote till six when he said mass; at eight he resumed his studies till one p.m.; thereafter he dined, and by three was again at the desk, which he never quitted before eight. His power of work has always been remarkable. When in Paris he wrote in the space of five months his two great volumes in which he ably controverts the "Modern Jesuit" of Vincenzo Gioberti; while during their composition he consulted several hundred volumes. To the Society of Jesus he has rendered (as, indeed, the Padre Beckx, the General of the Order, acknowledged) services of fifty years' duration without even obtaining, or even desiring, promotion in its ranks. Having made a considerable sum by the sale of his writings, he employed it in founding and subsidising the *Civilta Cattolica*, the ablest, even after his ceasing to contribute to it, of all the periodicals devoted to the Church. He is sixty-seven years of age, and possesses no title, not even an academic degree. When at Rome in 1871 he found a sinister policy prevailing at the Vatican, he scrupulously held aloof from the place and its evil genius. One day, however, he was under orders to present himself at the headquarters of the Curia. "Padre Curci," said the Pope to him, "you never come to the Vatican." "Your Holiness," answered the Padre, "has too much money. When you have none I will come every day." The Padre Curci holds that Peter's pence was a mischievous institution, and that the incense of flattery has obfuscated the mind of John Mastai Ferretti, though leaving him always worthy of respect as the "Holy Father." But to resume the Padre's onslaught on the Temporal Power:

Certainly, if the Church is considered *per se*, it, as a perfect society instituted by God for the spiritual well-being of mankind, has a Divine right to the fullest liberty and to all that is requisite for the maintenance and exercise of the same. But if it is considered in the concrete fact of its existence in the world, its very condition of "militant" implies obstacles, and God has never promised to maintain it in constant freedom and independence. I know that even this latter position has been maintained for it and its prætorian guards in the Press have been teaching, exercised; citing the "Non prævalebunt" of the Gospel, and the "Regni ejus non erit finis" of the Psalmist, the truth is that in the Gospel, far from ... promises of that freedom and independence of the Church we encounter precisely the contrary—spoliations, divisions, exiles, imprisonments, and, in one word, the Cross, which is the glorious banner of its Divine author. With all that our tenacious grasp of this world's goods, our impatience of sufferings, the necessity we feel under of imagining as always imminent the restoration of the former and the cessation of the latter, have led us to pass lightly over and even to close our eyes, to the true and blessed promises which are contained in the Gospel, regarding them as little more than a piece of sacred archæology to be commented on by the scholar or sung by the poet; while on our own account we have syllogised sophisms to find them, and to magnify when found, promises which have never been made. If, therefore, we consider on the one hand how precisely by this attack on the Temporal Power its human advantages cannot be worthily employed, and if we observe, on the other hand, how this Temporal Power, dependent for its preservation on States which are foreign and which by the transformation effected in civil society are adverse to the Church, might come to inflict grave damage upon her; pondering these circumstances we can judge, or rather conjecture, that the restoration of that particular Power has no place in the designs of Providence.

We need not follow the Padre in his trenchant exposure of the fanatics who surround the Pope and the journalists who flatter him—both being in the Padre's eyes especially mischievous by their constant agitation for the recovery of the Temporal Power and by their incessant protestations that there can be no accord between the Vatican and the Italian Kingdom. That these two Powers can be reconciled the Padre is fully persuaded, and indeed he has a method of his own by which that consummation may be brought about. Enough, however, has been extracted from his book to show the very interesting and even opportune nature of its contents, and to explain the extreme disfavour it has brought upon him at the Vatican. The Padre is well prepared for the worst, as may be inferred from the following account of the interview with Cardinal Simeoni.

I found him a man by no means communicative, but of great simplicity, and both in his personal features and in his style of conversation a genuine contrast to the astute finesse, in the one as in the other, of his predecessor. I could see, even if he had not told me more than once, that of politics in the lower sense of the word he knows little or nothing, and it would be no great loss if such politics, after its long entertainment at the Vatican, should once for all quit its precincts. Coming to my affair, the Cardinal said that the Postcriptum tendered by me as reparation for what I had written did not satisfy him. He required that besides my promise not to touch that question (of the Temporal Power) in the pulpit or in the Press, I should undertake never to mention it even in private—this latter stipulation he exacted on account of the apprehensions raised by the Propaganda I had exercised in Milan. Letting alone the falseness of this charge. I considered (with all due reference to the worthy Cardinal) that his last stipulation was an intolerable outrage which would not be imposed upon me even for dogmas of the faith. Who would forbid me to discuss the difficulties arising out of the doctrines of the Trinity and the Eucharist? Such discussion takes place, as discipline, every day in the theological schools. And was it for me to promise never to exercise my judgment in conversation on the new dogma of the Temporal Power? The Cardinal remaining firm in requiring the stipulation, and asserting that unless I made it there could be no thought of any agreement whatever, I, partly to extricate myself from that ugly business, the first that ever occurred to me, partly by a certain instinct of obedience that clung to me through long habit, consented; and then and there, taking up a pen I added on the proof-sheet of the post-scriptum the words "also in private;" and I left it for presentation to him who was chiefly concerned in the matter. But soon after, on second thoughts, I became convinced I had gravely compromised myself by taking a pledge so difficult to perform and exposed to so many temptations; and, accordingly, next morning I returned to the Vatican, resolved to find some honourable way of retreat from that ill-advised promise, which had not indeed been made, but had only been proposed to be made. By supreme good fortune the Cardinal himself offered me the most convenient occasion for this retreat. Returning me the post-scriptum, he told me with some coldness of manner that he had been rather pleased with it; but presently he added, in a very marked tone, accentuating the words with great distinctness, "With that, we have no idea of deciding anything. In this affair including your resignation of membership of the Company of Jesus, everything has been referred to the judgment of the General. The Holy father has never wished to interfere, nor has he in any way interfered, in the matter. In fact, he has not given orders of any kind." To that reply I made no rejoinder; I bowed and withdrew from the Vatican, nor, for the present, should I be at all disposed to return. I ought to add that the Cardinal himself offered to get me an interview with the Pope; but I, thanking him, replied: "The moments of his Holiness are so precious that I should be sorry to make him lose them with a person and on an affair so insignificant." You see that, on occasion, even I can, in some fashion, play the courtier.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE Landed Property in Marine Street, Fort, opposite the Port Trust Bonded Warehouse.

ON SATURDAY, the 9th February at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned valuable property of a gentleman.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement, 965 square yards or thereabouts, together with the extensive building and godowns standing thereon, situate on the west side of Marine Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, within the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 20, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 20, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the north by the property formerly belonging to the late Cowasji Manockji Ashburner, and now to Cursetji Cowasjee Ashburner, on the south by the property of Nusserwanjee Aspundiarji Pochkhanawalla, on the east by the said Marine Street, and on the west by the property formerly belonging to Cowasji Manockji Ashburner and now to Burjorji Rustomji Bottlewalla, and which said premises is now in the occupation of Mr. Latham Barrister, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Barrister, Mr. Framjee Ardaseer Dawur and others.

The stable with its ground forming the southern part of the property is sold to the said Nusserwanjee Aspundiarji Pochkhanawalla, and consequently it is not included in the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th February, sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal at 12 o'clock noon,

A quantity of unserviceable Ordnance stores, consisting of old iron, brass and copper, iron plates, steel files, packing cases, dhoolies, tarpaulins, gunny bags, timber, canvas, rope, bellows, hose, shovels, ammunition boxes, tools, sports, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and the balance within 3 days.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome carved French polished blackwood and mahogany household furniture, superior thin stem fern pattern glassware, Elkington's best plated ware, handsome porcelainware, 1, 2 and 4 light hanging argand lustres, books, China garden seats, &c., at No. 9, Clare Road, Byculla, opposite the House of Correction.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from Dr Thomas Blaney to sell by Public Auction at his residence No. 9, Clare Road, Byculla, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of February, sale commencing at 1 p.m., the whole of his valuable and handsome household furniture of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be printed and the furniture will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome richly carved blackwood and French polished teakwood furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, 1 and 3 light hanging argand lustres, Brussel's carpets, harmonium, &c., at the shop of Noor Mahomed Sulliman at Byculla.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the shop of Noor Mohomed Sulliman, at Byculla, the valuable and handsome household furniture of a Parsee gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture plated glass and porcelain wares a light dog cart a spirited bay mare, &c., at the tent Apollo Bunder.

On SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the above place the valuable and handsome household furniture of a gentleman.

Full particulars will appear to-morrow.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th February 1878.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., at No. 28, Middle Colaba.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of P. Anastasiades, Esq. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a Mahogany Sweet-toned Piano, a splendid Billiard Table by Thurston, a fine Brougham by Collett, a large collection of choice and rare plants, &c., at Mount Nepean, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, piano, billiard table, carriage, &c., &c., the property of R. C. Bickerdike, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the day of sale.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August, 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE,

CHAMPAGNE Perinet & fils	Qts. per doz Rs. 43
CHAMPAGNE Perinet & fils	Pts. 2 doz. Rs. 45
CLARET Cissac Medoc	Qts. per doz. Rs. 15
SHERRY, J. and C. White's, white seal	Qts. per doz. Rs. 26
GINGER ALE, Cantrell & Cochrane's	per doz. Rs. 4

STIRLING, BALD & Co.
2, Dean Lane.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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		Rs.	a.
Carlowitz, Red	per doz.	Rs. 23	0
Ofner, Red and White	„	24	8
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Sparkling White	„	37	8
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RUSTER DRY „	„	36	0
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NORWAY BEER.........Rs. 6-6 qts., Rs. 4 2 pts.

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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

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Médoc Pauillac	„ 22	do.
Chateau Le Roc	„ 24½	do.
Cantemerlo	„ 31	do.
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Do. No. 1	„ 19	do.
Do. Superior	„ 21½	do.
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Geisenheim	„ 19	do.
Scharlachberg	„ 28	do.
Liebfraumilch	„ 32	do.
Rauenthal	„ [illegible]	do.
Gusenheim Rothenberg	„ 40	do.
Rudesheimberg	„ 41	do.
Marcobrunner	„ 44	do.
Hockheim Dorn Dechaney	„ 45	do.
Steinberg	„ 48	do.
BRANDIES.		
Cognac	Rs. 31	per doz. Qts.
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Do. Fine Champagne	„ 38½	do.
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Premier qualite	Rs. 14½	per doz. Qts.
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H. Piper & Co.	Rs. 45	per doz. Qts.
LeForestier	„ 41½	do.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR
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and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

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Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„
Chateau Lafitte	„ 28	„
HOCKS:—From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence,		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Do.	„ 18	per case of 2 doz. Pts.
Geisenheimer	„ 18	per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	„ 22	„
Do.	„ 25	per case of 2 doz. Pts.
Steinwein	„ 22	per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	„ 24	„
Rudesheimer	„ 26	„
Marcobrunner	„ 30	„
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36	„
BEER:—		
Norwegian Beer in 3 doz. cases at	Rs. 6,	
Just landed ex-Steamer Stelvio.		
Kreuznacher Export Beer in champagne bottles (3 dozen cases)	Rs. 6-8	per doz.
Do. do. ordinary Quart bottles (4 dozen cases)	„ 6	„
BRANDY:—		
Boulestin & Co.'s * Star Cognac	„ 22	„
P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s Cognac * Star	„ 22	„
Do. do. ** Stars	„ 25	„
Do. do *** Stars	„ 29	„
Fromy and Roge's well known *** Stars	„ 30	„
CHAMPAGNE:—		
Eugène Clicquot's Reims	Rs. 40	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„ 45	per case of 2 doz. Pts.
Aubert Royer and Fils Fleur de Sillery	„ 35	„
Carte Blanche, ditto	„ 40	„ „
Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, Epernay	„ 30	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	„ 32	per case of 2 doz. Pts.
ASPARAGUS:—		
Best German	Rs. 25	per doz. large Tins.

Special terms for Regimental Messes, Clubs, &c. Out-station Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

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SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
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In pamphlet form, price 8 as.
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

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AT
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HEAD OFFICE: 4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA.
WORKS:—GHOOSERY, NEAR CALCUTTA.

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IN pursuance of the authority vested in the Directors by a Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 10th November 1877, and confirmed at another Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 27th November 1877, TENDERS are invited for a LOAN in sterling of the equivalent of Rs. 1,50,000, making with the sum already subscribed in England the equivalent of Rs. 2,50,000. The Bonds will be for £50 each, bearing interest from 1st February 1878 at £8 per centum, per annum, payable (after the first instalment, which will be paid on the 30th April 1878) half yearly on 31st October and 30th April in each year, redeemable in five years, secured by a first charge upon the Land, Buildings, Machinery, Block, Stock, and Outstandings of the Company; the principal and interest will be payable in London in sterling or in Calcutta at the Exchange of the day, at the option of the Bondholders.

Applications in the annexed form accompanied by a deposit of £10 per cent. will be received by the Delhi and London Bank at Calcutta, or at any of their Branches, where subscription lists are open. Should default be made in payment of any instalment at the due date, all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.

If no allotment be made the deposit will be returned in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted the balance of the deposit will be appropriated towards payment of the amount due on allotment.

Scrip certificates to bearer will be issued against Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipts; and Bonds to bearer when ready will be exchanged for fully paid up scrip.

As the Loan and interest will be payable in sterling, the subscriptions must be calculated at the Exchange of the day and paid as follows:—

£10 per cent. on Application
£15 „ „ Allotment

and the Balance on the 1st of March 1878. Deposits on application will be received at 1s 9d per Rupee.

The money raised by this Loan will be applied partly in the purchase of additional Machinery and otherwise in the improvement of the Block of the Company and partly in the formation of a reserve for working capital.

Forms of application can be obtained of the Delhi and London Bank, Calcutta, and Branches, and of the Company at their Office, 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta. Copies of the Deeds and Forms of Debenture can be seen at either of the above places by intending subscribers.

The subscription list will be closed on or before the 15th February.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. MACALLISTER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 16th January 1878.

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DEBENTURE LOAN.

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(*To be retained by Bankers.*)

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Having paid to your credit at the Delhi and London Bank the sum of Rupees , being £10 per cent on an application for Debenture Bonds of £50 each, bearing interest at £8 per centum per annum, I request you to allot me that amount and I engage to accept the same or any lesser amount you may allot me upon the terms of your prospectus of the day of and to pay the instalments to become due thereon in manner in such prospectus mentioned.

Name in full.
Address.
Description.
Date.

No—

RECEIPT.
(*To be retained by the applicant.*)

1878.

Received of the sum of Rupee, being the deposit of £10 per cent. on application of Debenture Bonds of £50 each of the Rustomjee Twine and Canvas Factory Company, Limited.

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Extra Long Scarfs, best quality	5 0
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To suit any Collar.

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Dogskin		2 8
Doe Gauntlets		3 0
Dogskin Gauntlets		3 0

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SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

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Full Directions accompany each bottle.
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Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
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1878.

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NOTICE.

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IN THE FIRM OF
P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
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CEASED ON THE 27TH DECEMBER 1877.

All debts and outstandings due to and by the said firm will be recovered and paid by Mrs. SOPHIA TAPP *née* GRANT, who will continue, as heretofore, to carry on the said business (established by her late husband and father) on her own account.

Dated at Bombay this 18th day of January 1878.

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POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality 25s.	Finest quality we can produce 35s.

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Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s 0d.
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Satinettee, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots	5s. 6d and 7s. 6d.
Ditto ditto. with French heels	7s. 0d. and 9s. 04.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

(REGISTERED)

HYGEIA BOOTS.
A LADY'S WALKING BOOT,

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and form, price 30s. Fully described in New Catalogue.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible dispatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide or the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

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Remittances may be made in Government of India Notes which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
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EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

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